WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN?
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,230—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1901.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th April.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bollen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
TRIESTE	A. Miris	5695	on or about 1st May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,270	1st Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 442-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,656	Rs. 638-8
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Paquier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," Captain Banis, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 23rd April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,355 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahreus	4th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.
PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.
MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS,
ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.
(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Glass Insulators	" 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.
THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.
THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.
REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,
they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GAY PARISIENNE.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR
IN HER WONDERFUL
SERPENTINE DANCE.
WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.
Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 2, 2 and 1.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co's.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1900-01.
TOWN HALL.
AFTERNOON CONCERT.
ON THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL, AT 5-30.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Hear my Prayer.....Mendelssohn.
Solo Miss PROCTOR
and Chorus of 50 performers.
PART II.
Song.....My Queen.....Blumenthal.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Song.....Sprinz.....Honschel.
Mrs. TULLOCH.
Piano and String Quartett.....Andante Cantabile.....Beethovin.
from Quatuor No. 1.
Mrs. MACBETH and Messrs. ASTELL, BAYLEY and HILL.
Song.....Ritournelle.....Chaminade.
Miss WHYTE.
Song.....Dio possente ("Faust").....Gounod.
Mr. F. W. BICKEL.
Conductor—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
TICKETS Rs. 3. and Rs. 2.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Admission Re. 1.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's Arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1901.

S. S. "CLYDESDALE,"
ARRIVED 21ST APRIL, 1901.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Chafed or broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.
Capt. EFFORD will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the first day of May, 1901, for Landing, carting, weighing and stacking all coals purchased by the Municipality between 1st May, 1901 and the 28th February, 1902.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees three hundred and twenty-five to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rupees six hundred and fifty will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. C. JAMES, M. INST. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.
APPLICATIONS for the above Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of Shares reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number of Shares is available to the general public.
Previous applicants are reminded that the payment of the final call was due on the 31st March.
Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.
By Order of the Board.
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF CROCKERY, LOT OF WIRE-WOVEN MATTRESSE IN WOODEN FRAMES, EMPTY TINS, TIN, ZINC, EMPTY CASKS, WASTE WOOD, &C.
Under instructions from whom it may concern, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of crockery, lot of wire-woven mattresses in wooden frames, empty tins, &c.
Also at 3-30 p.m., in the old Ice House, tin, zinc, empty casks, waste wood, hardware, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, April 23rd, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Ash, Olive Green and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

AERATED LENIETTA JUICE.—The perfection of hot weather drinks. Pleasant and palatable. Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP and Co. Ld., Bombay.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Elden Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

TO LET.—For the Season, at LANOWLI, Spacious BUNGLOW, Six Bed Rooms, 1 big Hall and Verandah, Stables and out-houses, SPLENDID FRESH SPRING WATER in the Compound. Nice Views from Verandah. Apply "M." care of this paper.

TO LET—Unfurnished from 1st May, well situated, airy FLAT in Fort. Rent Rs. 70. Apply "S." Care of this paper.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Darowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking. Hence are Darowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from H. M. DAROWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS., Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES to hand per "S. Calednia." Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.—A large consignment just received. Rs. 13 per dozen. List on receipt of 1-2 anna stamp.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED for an INSURANCE OFFICE CLERKS who will experienced in the business. Apply with testimonials to "J." care of this office.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all designations and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Co.'s plates of choice items, and have practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs 15 to Rs 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a suitable Memorial to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pen Badges, Crests, &c., &c. engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The following cloth bound BOOKS nearly new:—The Ship's Adventure, Clark Russell Rs. 3, cost Rs. 4-8 a few days ago; Annals of the R. M. C. Sandhurst (Rs. 3 cost Rs. 8; a complete set of "Famous Characters" edited by C. W. Alcock, specially bound in half morocco (a 10 cost Rs. 25). Lillywhite's cricketers' annuals from 1881 to 1900 Rs. 15. The last two items great bargains to Collectors of cricket literature. Handley Cross 2 vols (Jonocks series) Rs. 2; a large size A. and M. Hymn Book with music, handsomely bound in full morocco, suitable for organ, brand new, cost Rs. 18, price Rs. 10. Apply to care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Piano fix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Regency Offices who work by assumed names.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Offical Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1902 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Durbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)
VETERINARY REMEDIES.
THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, containing High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.
Sole Agents: In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.
THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 33 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR EATHORNE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
	BOMBAY AGENCY.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.
Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, and which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 5s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 BOUND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,130,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bomoay.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.
WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.
and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.
LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.
FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.
Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8
AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 28
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 33
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....Rs. 5
Second do. „ 2-8
Third do. „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The rates

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the letter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

DOVER COLLEGE.
ENGLAND.

IN past two years WOOLWICH and SANDHURST nine (out of 11 sent up) passed direct, including third for Woolwich. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE six open scholarships (once, Math. Hon.)

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Owens as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
...o. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Jones, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.
Captain R. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 5, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.
Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches on the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY APRIL 22.

EXCHANGE has been fully steady throughout the day, one Bank raising its selling rate for demand for this mail from 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. at which the Bazaar bought to some extent but the demand from Houses appeared to be extremely limited. Very few bills seem to have come out at 1s. 4 3-16d. under which nothing is practicable.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	1-70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	200
Hongkong "	147
Japan "	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-7, but with weaker advices from Calcutta and a drop of 38 lacs in the Bank of Bombay balance the rate declined during the day to Rs. 95-5 at which there were buyers at the close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market keeps quiet.

Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	Rs. 1,095
Tapti Valley Railway	" 455
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	" 9,573
Telephone Co.	" 23

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 20th April, as compared with the statement of the 13th April:—

LIABILITIES	April 13. Rs.	April 20. Rs.
Capital	1,03,50,000	1,00,50,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,55,629	55,77,216
Public Deposits at Branches	65,63,963	70,23,163
	1,20,16,722	1,26,00,415
Other Deposits	4,51,11,310	4,38,52,955
Post Bills	13,283	12,815
Credits undrawn	17,10,283	13,74,961
Rs.	7,58,52,906	7,46,41,146
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	88,77,841	82,49,740
Other authorised Securities	9,88,918	8,74,633
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,45,656	78,23,460
Loans do. do. do	1,87,04,159	1,81,49,404
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,21,38,143	2,52,70,521
Dead Stock	3,73,794	3,73,794
Stamps and Stationery	27,375	27,325
Balances with other Banks	3,78,821	2,91,912
Cash	1,74,09,096	1,35,77,859
Rs.	7,58,52,906	7,46,41,146

FREIGHTS.

There has been very little doing to-day in an easier market owing to rates offering for Antwerp and Dunkirk at about 3d. under what has been done—18s. has been paid for Cotton, shipment this month for Liverpool, and 16s. for seeds, small lots, also April for Antwerp and Dunkirk. Owners still remain firm in their ideas.

COALS.

There is no change in the position with nothing doing.

WHEAT.

The market keeps steady at Rs. 4-6 for White Delhi April-May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Is unchanged but steady at Rs. 8-11 both ready and forward with business doing.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with a good enquiry and business passing in Brown Delhi at Rs. 6-2, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-1, Yellow Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-14. Yellow Guzerat is nominal at Rs. 7-11.

POPPYSEED.—Market quieter at Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 7-14 for ready and Rs. 7-11 April-May with little doing.

CASTERSEED—Market is quiet at Rs. 33-4.

GINGELLYSEED.—Unchanged.

COTTON.

The market opened firm and for ready cotton sellers were asking rather more money but the enquiry was limited the advance asked checking business. Contracts were much stiffer and settlements for this month were going on at higher rates. In the afternoon for Fine Broach especially the feeling was again steadier and the quotation was Rs. 217. Good Bhownugger was quoted at Rs 172.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 20th April, 1901:—

Cotton	12,959	bales.
Wheat	3,961	cwts.
Linseed	11,413	"
Rapeseed	30,422	"
Gingellyseed	3,385	"
Poppyseed	7,502	"
Groundnuts	10	"
Castorseed	6,552	"
Rice	196,718	"
Myrabollams	6,045	"

IT is expected that the census reports from all provinces will be received by April 1st, 1902, and the Imperial report will be issued a few months later. Meanwhile any figures of interest will be issued in the form of bulletins, as in America. We may add that the compilation of statistics is proceeding with unexampled rapidity, owing to the introduction by Mr. Risley, the Census Commissioner, of an improved form of the system of abstraction by means of slips, invented by Professor Von Mayer for the Bavarian census of 1871. In Bengal and Assam the slips are being written up locally in the districts, according to the method adopted by Professor Bodio in the Italian census of 1881. The average out-turn is about double that obtained under the old system.

MR. C. L. SUTHERLAND, C. I. E., has drawn up a memorandum on mule breeding in India. He advocates the importation of medium sized jacks for improving the existing breed of Indian donkeys, as well as large sized jacks for mule raising. Mr. Sutherland takes a very favourable view of the possibilities of India as a mule breeding country.

THE Calcutta Branch of the Indian Tea Association has received a wire from the London Branch to the effect that a sufficient number of Indian companies have agreed to reduce output to ensure a total reduction in the output of the crop of 10,000,000lbs. Such a reduction, which would roughly mean a loss in revenue to each garden of about 10 per cent. would be covered by a rise in price of 3-3d. perlb. In addition to this there would be a further reduction of say another 2,000,000lbs. tea for the purpose of creating a local market, although, with regard to this withdrawal, the question of the cost of the distribution is one of the factors that will have to be very carefully examined, as it is questionable whether even this quantity of tea could be disposed of in India itself at a price covering the cost of its distribution. And as far as I can make out, to attempt, at first at all events, to deal with any larger quantity would only be to incur an expenditure out of proportion to the results that could be expected to accrue.

THE following, says the "Pioneer," is a specimen of a good many letters we have received lately, the names and figures only being omitted:—"Letters calling upon all loyal subjects of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress to subscribe liberally to the Provincial and National Memorials to be erected in her memory, were circulated to all the residents of——and——and the other districts of——under the signature of Mr.—(here follows the name of a more or less highly placed official). The Rai Bahadur has in response to this letter voluntarily come forth with a subscription of Rs.——intended to be applied wholly to the National Memorial to be raised in Calcutta. This in itself is a sum which speaks volumes for liberality. The Rai Bahadur, however, has, in addition to the above, subscribed Rs.—— for the provincial memorial. In all the Rai Bahadur has subscribed Rs——for this purpose of these memorials. This is not the first time of his munificent donations. The public are aware that he recently gave a subscription of Rs.——to the Provincial Famine Fund. He also gave——rupees as a famine subscription. While bringing this letter to a close I cannot help expressing my admirations for Mrs.——(here comes the name of the Rai Bahadur's wife) liberality, inasmuch as she has also come forth with a subscription of Rs——for the Lady Curzon Fund." These letters are usually signed by the agent of the gentleman whose loyal and philanthropic benefactions are thus catalogued, or by a vakil; so that the collection of subscriptions is evidently being organised on a thoroughly business footing. If the expectations which are plainly entertained of the results of all this liberality are fully satisfied, we shall require a Victoria Memorial Honours "Gazette" almost as big as Lord Roberts has found necessary in South Africa.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 1-53m., 2-50a. Low water, 7-53m., 9-1a.
Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Gay Parisienne."
Music, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45.

Polo—There will be a game, at 5 p.m. this evening.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two Indian wolf cubs (canis pallipes) have been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. H. H. Dean, of Ahmedabad, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

THE FIRE ON THE S. S. KURRACHEE.—In quelling the outbreak of fire on the s. s. Kurrachee great service was done by the Port Trust Fire Brigade under the direction of Captain Hands the Dock Superintendent.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Mr. Kaikhashru Novroji Kabraji, Editor, "Rast-Goftar" and "Sri Bodh." The topic selected for the evening is "Curiosities of some unique Exhibitions in London." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandale as usual.

LURKING HOUSE-TRESPASS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Brewin charged Hariadas Higgandas, a Gujarati, with lurking house-trespass with criminal intent. About 11 o'clock on Friday night, accused in the guise of a Sadhoo (ascetic) entered the hut of one Pandoo Govind, a Hindu, at Dadur. Pandoo was aroused by hearing a noise in the hut, and at once jumped up and on seeing the accused, caught hold of him and made him over to the police. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley' band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening:—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Reminiscences of Offenbach		Offenbach
Valse	Wiener Kutrabiatter	Translateur
Song	By the Fountain	Adams
Polka	Laughing	Coiradi

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BURGLARY AT DHARAVI.—Mr. Merwanji Shapoorji Moolaphiroz, who resides on the Dharavi Road, Sion, has reported to the police that early on Saturday morning his house was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing an iron bar of a window by boring two holes in the frame-work by means of an auger. The thief or thieves then removed from the house into the compound three tin boxes and two leather bags, one of which they opened and left, the remainder intact. They, however, carried away a small English iron safe, containing five Government Promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and gold ornaments, set with rubies and pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 401. The title deeds of a house and several other important documents, were stolen.

DROWNED IN THE DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Ismail, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty-two years, who lived about the Docks. The deceased was a chipper and on Sunday last was engaged in chipping the sides of the steam ship Forerie, now lying in the Prince's Dock. He worked until 2 p.m., when he went on to the deck by climbing a rope, which fastened the staging to the side of the ship, instead of by a wooden ladder which he could have used. About half an hour after, he attempted to come down to the staging by the same rope, but as he got down half way, he accidently lost hold of the rope and fell into the water. He did not rise to the surface of the water. The police were informed and they dragged the spot and recovered the body, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Carsandas Chuablidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him Mema Rage, a hack victoria driver, charged with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing hurt to one Hormusji Pestonji, a Parsi child, aged five years. The evidence went to show that on Sunday afternoon last, accused was driving his carriage through Ardeshir Dady Street in Kneteady, when he knocked down the boy, who received injuries on his head. The boy was taken to hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Accused, in defence, stated that he was not driving in a rash and negligent manner. The magistrate convicted the accused, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer two months' hard labour. Rs. 20 out of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—The officers of the special committee of the Versoa Fire Fund, consisting of the Collector, the Mamlatdar of Salsette, the Magistrate of Bandora, Talati and the Police Patel visited Versoa on Wednesday last and after careful enquiry distributed money and other materials (for building purposes) to the poor Kolies and others, whose houses were destroyed by the fire last month.

Mr. Mahadeorao Ganesh Pandit, Vakil of Thana, has lately purchased the bungalow (near Police Lines) belonging to the late Kazi Burhanuddin Bandekar (brother of Divan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.). The site of the building was one that could be desired; and where the "Padmakar Hall" would have been constructed, as it was once contemplated.

The wife of Sunderji Hargowan, a grain-dealer, committed suicide by drawning herself in the Bazar well on Sunday last. The woman was in great sorrow and her mind was not at rest, since her only son and heir died of plague the other day.

The total town mortality during the last week was 18 and the births registered were 10. Two deaths of plague; and the rest from various other causes. There were three cases and three deaths from plague at Nirmal (newly infected) in Bassein during the same period.

Six third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from the trains at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at this station.

Mr. Gopairao Dharmaji, Head Constable, Petha Mokhada, has been appointed Chief Constable at Bassein, vice Mr. N. S. Salvi, promoted to Police Inspector. Mr. Narayen Kelaskar, of Petha Kenowli, has been appointed Chief Constable at Kelvi-Mahim in place of Mr. Venkat Dadaji Pathare, who died of plague on the 15th ultimo.

The camp of Mr. J. F. Orr, Collector and District Magistrate at Thana, is at present at Kondewli, near Andheri, in Salsette.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	3	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	6	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	14	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	21	5	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naspada, Kamatipura, Tarreo, Byculla and 1st Naspada	12	14	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	9	29
G Mahim and Worlee	9	8	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	24
Total	72	67	215
Total plague deaths to date	91,191	78,644	
Same date last year	84	74	279

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday, and 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Sunday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

RAILWAY DISPUTES SETTLED.

THE long standing disputes between the Southern Punjab Railway Company and the North-Western Railway are at length set at rest by the arbitration award of Mr. C. A. Cripps, K. C. This gentleman was appointed by the Company as their arbitrator, and he was also accepted by the Secretary of State, who had the power of appointing an arbitrator on his own behalf. The Company are decided gainers, for the main point at issue was—"In traffic interchanged by the N.-W. R. and foreign lines, where the S. P. Ry. forms the shortest or part of the shortest route, is the shortest route between the point of despatch and the point of destination, which the Company maintained, or is it between the point of interchange and destination, which the N.-W. Railway, supported by the Secretary of State, maintained?" This the Company have gained by the arbitrator's decision that "the shortest route is from sending to receiving stations." The other point decided in favour of the Company was that of the entrance into Delhi. Though they have not yet been able to obtain all the land required to complete their line right into Delhi Station, the N.-W. R. have, from the opening of the S. P. Ry., deducted freight on two miles of their receipts, the S. P. R. line having had to stop 0.79 of a mile outside Delhi. This was manifestly unfair, as the Company's contract was for a line into Delhi, and all the land required not being provided the Company could not proceed any further, although they had actually paid the money down for the completion. The points the Company have lost are primarily the right of the N.-W. R. to make as an integral part of the N.-W. R. what at the time of the contract was a "foreign line." This they have done by taking over the Bhatinda-Ferozepur section of the R. M. Railway. Now the Company get credit for any traffic interchanged between stations on this section and the N. W. R. to the west side of Samasata, to which the Company's line from Bhatinda to Samasata forms part of the shortest route, or, in fact, between stations on this section and any N. W. R. station. The other point which the Company has lost, is the decision that they are not entitled to be credited with any freight on maintenance of revenue stores for use on sections of the North-Western State Railway system other than the Company's line, where such stores pass or might pass over the Company's railway. We do not know the total sum involved by this award, but shrewdly suspect that the Company, when it has received credit for all its back earnings, will have paid its way from the opening and been free from rebate, which is very good indeed for a Company which has practically experienced years of drought right up to last July. In that case it is pretty safe to credit a favourable future, as times have now apparently changed.—*Pioneer.*

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"AFRIKANDER," writing to the "Times," draws attention to the language question in South Africa. He points out that in 1825 the Dutch language was discontinued in Cape Colony and English made compulsory in all official documents, and in 1828 for all law proceedings. This naturally caused discontent among the Dutch portion of the inhabitants. Nevertheless, in spite of that, the system succeeded so well that it was not at all "the fashion" in South Africa to be Dutch, or to know how to speak it. That was before 1881. Since that time sentiment in that direction has undergone a marked change in South Africa. It dates from the retrocession of the Transvaal, and from the birth of the Africander Bond. One of the first results of the insidious methods of the Bond was the reintroduction of Dutch into Cape Colony, as in 1882 it was again made compulsory in official matters, all Civil servants being obliged to pass an examination in Dutch, and a school teacher of any class has very little chance if he or she is not conversant with that language.

But the taal or kitchen Dutch has no literature, and the Dutch of Holland is a foreign tongue. An ordinary Dutch colonial addressing himself to a Hollander is not understood and the latter has to learn "Cape Dutch" before he can hold a conversation with his so-called compatriot in South Africa. The method employed by the Bond to-day, however, is no new one—viz., the prominence given to the language they wish to be paramount. The same method was used at the end of the 17th century, when in two generations the use of French by the Huguenot immigrants was entirely done away with. In fact, French is the only language that has left no trace whatever on the Cape Dutch, although it is full of Malay, Hottentot, and Portuguese words. The Cape Dutch is entirely and absolutely ungrammatical, and so poor in words that only the most elementary and material ideas can be expressed in it.

At this moment, when South Africa is undergoing a complete upheaval, and will have to be entirely reconstructed to fall in with the new conditions, the question of the future language of the country is a most important one. My argument (says "Africander") is that to recognise Dutch is to uphold a language that is entirely a foreign one to the country as the Cape Dutch is spoken has little in common with the language that is used officially. As it is now the earnest endeavour of every well-wisher of South Africa that the trend of idea should be an English one, the sooner the farce of fostering this alien tongue is done away with the better. If this question is relegated to the future, instead of being dealt with as one of the most pressing of the moment, the feeling of the Dutch will be kept up, but if now dealt with as by a conqueror it will be recognised by the people of the land as only just.

SIR REDVERS BULLER ON THE NATAL CAMPAIGN.

THE Agent General for Natal (Sir Walter Peace) invited a number of gentlemen to meet Sir Redvers Buller and Sir H. E. McCallum (Governor of Natal) at dinner at St. Stephen's Club, Westminster Sir Walter Peace presided. In the course of the evening a Sword of Honour, from the Colony of Natal, was presented to Sir Redvers Buller, together with a splendidly illumated address, from the Natal Colonists, in recognition of the service rendered by him to the Colony in driving back the Boer invaders. Sir Redvers was also the recipient of an epergne, a pair of Louis the Fifteenth jugs, and a large antique George the Third cup.

Sir Redvers Buller, in acknowledging the presentation, said he could assure them that his recent task in Natal, such as it was, was rendered lighter by the extraordinary kindness of all those he had known there twenty years before. There was certainly never a week passed, there was hardly a day passed, that he did not get from some of them information or advice, or an offer of assistance. All were anxious to assist him. But after all, it was not him that they were helping; it was the spirit the of Colony, that helped itself. It was the imperial spirit in the Colony that was determined to resist an aggressive invasion. All through this war the help the British forces had had from the Colonial forces had been much more real than ever has been fairly accounted for. No army had ever been put, he believed, in the history of war, in such a position as ours, and he doubted if any army could have got through without the assistance of those Colonists who came to help us, and who provided for us that experience, that power of indedepent action, and that freedom from all the trammels of schools that we got by being assisted by those—he thought he might fairly use the words—handy Colonists who were good enough to come and help us. If they could graft upon a real independent spirit a real knowledge of war, they would have the finest fighting men in the world. He himself had been severely criticised, chiefly by anonymous writers, in magazines and periodicals. All he could say was this—he had never in his life professed that he was anybody. He was a farmer by profession. Providence made him a soldier. Whatever he did in South Africa, he had a reason for. His action might have been most silly and the critics at home might have thought he was wrong. But he did his level best, and he would always refuse to be dragged into controversy by anonymous writers, who imagined facts in order to try and irritate one into a reply. It was the feeling that he did his best that had enabled him to accept, the magnificent present that had been made to him (cheers).

The Chairman then gave "The Health of Sir Henry McCallum," who briefly replied.

The folllowing is the distribution of the Rs. 30,000 given by the Government this year to aid Volunteer corps:—Yercaud Rifles Rs. 150, Bangalore Rifles Rs. 1,400, North-Western Railway, Rs. 2,115; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Rs. 3,100, Dacca Rifles Rs.450, Calcutta Rifles Rs. 4,000, Oudh Rifles Rs. 2,485, Berar Rifles Rs. 1,300, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Rs. 14,000, Upper Burma Rifles Rs. 1,000. The grants are to be drawn only as required, and any portion unexpended at the close of the year will be held to have lapsed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

KANGRA PLANTERS AND THE SEISTAN ROUTE.

A CARAVAN OF TEA FOR PERSIA.

AT a meeting of the Planters of the Kangra Valley held at Palampur the following resolutions were passed:—

That a caravan of tea consisting of not less than 32,000 lbs. nett be despatched to Persia via the Nushki route in accordance with H. B. M's Consul's suggestions.

The caravan should start early in September 1901 an earlier date not being recommended by the Consul; the monsoon being considered unsuitable for transport and trade.

Mr. T. J. Greensill of Bunoorié Tea Estate to be engaged as travelling agent on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem and travelling expenses to conduct a caravan of 100 or more camels carrying 32,000 lbs. or more of tea from Quetta via Nushki, and to sell the consignment to the best advantage in the markets of N. Persia; also to establish agencies, etc., for future transactions. Commission on sales to be allowed.

A circular has been issued giving the following particulars as to the tea required and mode of contribution. Black tea well twisted unbroken Pekoeleaf with tip. Green tea hand rolled faced China gunpowder style similar to ordinary Kangra Valley make. Samples to be obtained shortly on application to the Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A. Those wishing to send tea from this district must give notice of the amount they are willing to contribute, and send samples of the same at as early a date as possible. The samples will be examined by the Committee of the K. V. P. A. whose decision as to their suitability or otherwise must be accepted. A subscription equal to four annas per lb. on the amount contributed will be required from every contributor, this being the estimated requirement to cover Agent's salary and expenses for six months. Tea from the Kangra Valley must be sent to a central factory before the 1st September. It will there be bulked by Mr. Greensill and repacked. The Manager of the Bundla Tea Co., has offered his factory for this purpose, charging only actual cost of fuel and labour supplied by him; no charge will be made for use of factory or machinery. If, in the opinion of the Committee of the K. V. P. A., the tea supplied from any estate be considered so inferior to the samples previously accepted from that estate as to be detrimental to the remainder if bulked with it, the Committee may refuse to accept such tea, and the same shall be removed by the owners at their own expense; no claim of any description being possible against the Committee of the K. V. P. A. No contribution can be included for which the subscription at the rate of four annas per lb. has not been paid to the Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A. This subscription will be returned if the tea be not ultimately despatched. Packing black tea must be packed in uniformly sized white-wood lead-lined, hooped cases. The exact measurements of the chest (which will contain 80 lbs. nett) will be intimated later by the Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A. to those applying for information. Green tea must be packed in bags and will be bulked in Palampur by Mr. Greensill.

Teas from other districts should be bulked for each district if possible, as it would be found inconvenient were the Agent obliged to handle a number of different sorts of tea. The same conditions as mentioned for Kangra Valley teas must be accepted by outside contributors, subject to such modifications only as may afterwards be agreed upon. These teas should be sent direct to Quetta addressed to Mr. T. Greensill, Agent, K. V. P. A., before the 10th September. Other particulars on application to Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A., Palampur.

Every contributor binds himself when sending tea to the terms of this circular.

The Agent will go with the consignment from Quetta via Nushki to Seistan and Meshed, also to other places in N. Persia. The Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A., is now in communication with bankers in Persia, enquring the facilities for the remittance of money to India. Accounts will be kept for the caravan expenses by the Honorary Secretary, K. V. P. A., and deposits on account of the same will be lodged with same bank in Lahore. The proceeds from the Kangra Valley portion of the consignment (which being pooled) will be divided proportionately among the contributors in the Valley; those from outside contributions will be kept separately and remitted when accounts can be closed. Reports of the progress of the caravan will be periodically circulated if possible to those concerned.

IF SMITH HAD EXPLAINED.

MY wife says, and she says it with a snap, that never, "never" again will the Smiths get an invitation to eat at our house. And when she once makes up her mind to anything, she sticks to it like shoemaker's wax to a bit of woollen cloth.

You see the Smith's, man and wife, were old and intimate friends of ours. We lived within a stone's throw of each other for many years, and were as thick as treacle. As to our worldly estate, we were about on a level, in very moderate circumstances.

Between two and three years ago Smith's employers sent him to America on some business errand, he would not tell us what. A fortnight since he turned up at home and gave out that he had made a trifle of money for himself while he was away.

Last Tuesday we had them to dinner, the best dinner my wife could get up. And it was a good one, if I do say it myself. Yet, socially, it was a failure. In the old times Smith had the appetite of a cab-horse. Now he picked and winced over the very dishes that used to be his favourites. As my wife pressed him to taste this or that, he thanked her politely, but he didn't eat. Mrs. Smith apologised for her husband and said he had been ailing somewhat since his return from America. So the dinner ended in disappointment and the Smiths went home early.

"Poor Smith is ill," said I "No," said my wife, "he isn't ill. He's proud. He thinks his old friends aren't good enough for him; that's where it is. He's rich and we are poor, and——" The worried woman here broke down and cried, and I went out for a consolation smoke.

And yet bless your soul!—wait a moment, however. If Smith had been perfectly frank and said, "I am not the man I was. I lived high in America, and I'm all gone to pieces with inflammatory dyspepsia, and this splendid dinner will half kill me if I eat it." If he had said that we should have pulled through without a break. Why didn't he say it?

Here is a lady who does not hesitate to tell us her experience with that wretched ailment. Miss M. J. Barton is her name, and her home, 56, Sorby Street, Sheffield. In a written statement, dated September 19th, 1900, of which the following is the sum and substance, she says that it is now rather more than two years since her health began to fail. At first she thought it was only some trivial ailment that would soon pass away, for beyond loss of appetite and a feeling of languor and weariness, there did not seem to be much the matter with her.

So she struggled on with her work as do countless thousands of brave women every day, hoping to be right again in a short time.

But alas! her hope was short lived, for Indigestion, that demon health-destroyer, had got her in its iron grasp and would not set her free. Instead of getting better, she became worse.

Her tongue was now always foul and nasty, and after taking food—no matter how little—she experienced such a sense of fulness and tightness in the chest that she could scarcely breathe. "It seemed," she says, "as if some heavy weight was resting on my chest and pressing in my ribs." Indeed her chest became so sore and painful that she could scarcely bear anything to touch it, and was almost afraid to walk about, the slightest jolting hurt her so.

This feeling of weight and oppression in the chest is one of the most distressing and common symptoms of Indigestion. Like the red flag of the railway signalman it counsels caution and warns of danger ahead. What untold pain and misery might be avoided if only we heeded these danger signals of nature, but there, what's the good of moralising. We "don't" take warning, therefore suffer in consequence. Miss Barton did for she goes on to say:—

"At times, I suffered intensely from wind spasms, and was constantly vomiting sour water. Sleep no longer refreshed me, for it only came in snatches and was disturbed by horrible dreams. Deprived of proper rest at nights, and afraid to eat much because of the fearful pains that were sure to follow, small wonder I got so weak and thin, that at last I was forced to give in and take to my bed, where I stayed for six weeks. During that time I vomited a quantity of blood.

"The doctor said I was suffering from Indigestion and an ulcerated stomach. His medicine enabled me to get down stairs again, but did not cure me, for I still suffered great pain after eating, and was always tired and weary.

"It this condition I remained for several months, despairing of ever being well again, but providentially I was led to try Seigel's Syrup, and to that medicine alone is due my present good health. Now I can eat heartily and enjoy my meals without fear of pain, and feel brighter and better in every way than I have done for over two years."

Why Mr. Smith didn't mention his illness at our dinner, I don't know. He admitted it afterwards to me. Still my wife hasn't forgiven him. "Happy," says Homer, "are those who died under the high walls of Troy." Happier yet, say I, are those who live and can eat what is set before them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain T B Peabody, sailed on Sunday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 20th April in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,532 tons, Captain F J Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, 5th March, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Anchor Line s s Bohemia, 2,060 tons, Captain A Lindquister, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Calcutta, 10th April, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain C Matcovich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai,

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

NOW UNDER ORGANISATION

Cash Rs. 176,

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING & Co.,

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH :—ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.

HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.

BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

37 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI

AND

DR. R. F. SEERVAI,

SURGEON-DENTISTS,

No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,

Opposite the General Post Office.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE,

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Call Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Monday: Barometer has risen briskly in Punjab and fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal Assam and Upper and Central Burma. Fairly well defined depression is shown in south east of North Western Provinces and adjacent districts Behar and Chota Nag pur and a very shallow low pressure area in Deccan thunderstorms have occureed in Assam, Bengal, Upper Burma and few in South Peninsula. Saugor Island has received two inches. Jessore one and half Mymensing Silchar one Temperature is in very large defect in Punjab and North Rajputana and in considerable to large defect North Western and Central Provinces West and South Bengal; temperature has fallen rapidly in Upper and Lower Burma conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam and Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere and Indore, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in the Bombay Presidency and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 8° to 11° below the average in the Punjab and at Agra and Jeypore, and 7° above it at Karachi; and the minimum 7° to 12° below in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Cawnpore and Bhavnagar, and 9° above at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency and at Bombay and Jamnagar.

One inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and a quarter at Coimbatore.

Weather conditions are favourable for local rain accompanied by thunder and lightning on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency

K. A. KENYON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29 761
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	W. WNW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	159

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	4,05,000	7,000	5,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	247	4	327
For previous 13 weeks of half year	16,50,029	49,24,196	75,911	66,50,166
Total for 14 weeks...	17,75,029	53,29,193	82,911	71,87,166
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,743	4,08,857	7,789	5,27,389
Per mile of Ry do.	67	249	5	321
Total to corresponding date do. ...	*15,75,138	67,07,932	53,434	83,41,584

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,611

Decrease to date ..... ,, 11,54,418

S. ROSE & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

PIANOS

SPECIALLY BUILT

FOR

INDIA.

New Pianos,

Rs. 290 to 2,600.

LISTS POST FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

FARD D. MULLA & CO.,

7, Esplanade, Bombay.

	Rs.	a.
MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY: A fragment. By Prof. F. Max Muller, K. M., with 6 Portraits.....	9	6
MODERN ABYSSINIA: By Augustus B. Wylde, with Frontispiece and a map.		
ENGLAND'S DANGER: The future of British Army Reform. By T. Von Sosnosky with Maps.	5	10
BRITISH POWER & THOUGHT: A Historical Inquiry. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning.....	4	8
SAINT LOUIS IX OF FRANCE: The Most Christian King. By Fredrick Perry, M. A.....	3	12
CARTOONS: By Sir John Tenniel Selected from the pages of Punch	2	3
BOXING: The Modern System of Glove Fighting. By Capt. W. E. Johnstone with 37 Illus.....	2	3
LORD ROSEBERY: Imperialist By J. A. Hammerton with Portrait	1	5
MY INDIAN QUEEN: By Guy Boothby with 16 Illus.....	1	10

NEW COLONIALS at Re. 1:10.

Gwynott of Thornhaugh, a Romance, by F. W. Hayes-Street Dust and other Stories By Ouida.
According to Plato. By F. F. Moore.
The Silver Dove. By A. C. Inchbold.
A Bicycle of Cathay. A Novel. By F. R. Stockton.
The voice of the people. By Allen Glasgow.
In his own Danger. By F. Baron Carve.
The Church of Humanity. By David Murray.

THE TEMPLE ENCYCLOPAEDIC PRIMERS

With Illustrations, indexes, &c; Each as 14.

The Child. His Nature and nurture.
First Aid to the Injured.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DHARWAR.

MARRIAGE.

HALLUM—DAVIES—April 10, at All Saints, Dharwar, Edward Bellars Heath, only son of Edward Hallum, Esq., late Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratas Railway, to Gladys Minnie, only daughter of the late Rev. Edward T. Davies M. A. (Cantab.) Principal of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—April 17, at Madras, the wife of W F G Adams, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARDING—O'NEILL—April 17, at St Patrick's Church, St Thomas' Mount, by the Rev Father D. S. da'Costa, assisted by the Rev Father Ignatius, Robert Harding, Conductor, Commsat Department, to Agnes Maud, daughter of the late Laurence O'Neill, of Castle Blakeney, County Galway, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BROWN—April 17, at Cocanada, Philip Henry Brown, M I C E, District Board Engineer, Godavery, son of the late Rev. George Brown, B D, of Brighton, aged 56 years.

HONNER—April 1, at 2, Cambridge Road, Ulsoor, Bangalore, Katherine Augusta Honner, widow of the late J G Honner, Superintendet of Post Offices, aged 51 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

COFFEE.

NO TROUBLE, COFFEE POTS, WASTE, or DREGS.

You get the same Coffee with its true Flavour and Aroma by using Kemp's Liquid Extract. It is a great success.

12 As. per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1901.

OUR NEIGHBOURS IN FAMINE.

THE promised separate report on famine in the Central Provinces was published last week and is an instructive document. The magnitude of the work involved in famine relief may be realised when it is said that the total area of the Central Provinces is 115,500 miles and the population upwards of ten and three-quarter millions. The population on the whole is sparse, only in the rice districts attaining any degree of density. About one-fifth of the total is made up of Gonds, the aboriginal race. There was a time when they were the ruling race and even now they are the most numerous. They are to be found in all forest and hill tracts and are also interspersed among the general population. Among the aboriginal tribes are also to be counted the more civilised Korkus, the Khols, Bhils and Halbus. There are also reported to be still wilder tribes to whom the plough is yet strange. These are hunting tribes for whom grain is a luxury and jungle roots and berries, their ordinary diet, which they are said to supplement by eating field mice, lizards and snails. Intercourse with the population of the plains is found to have considerably civilised some of the superior aboriginal races. But in the jungle tracts, to which they retreated before the tide of Hindu immigration, they all retain most of their wildness and original simplicity. In the former famine it was one of the most difficult problems how to carry relief to the Gonds and Bagins of Mandla and the Korkus of Betul. But the difficulties were much reduced in this late famine by the greater confidence which these tribes now feel in the European relief officers. The rest of the population is made up of immigrants from Hindustan, Berar and the Deccan, who still retain the characteristics of their place of origin. The Mahars and the Satnami Chamars give trouble. The former are merely regarded as beyond the pale of civilisation by the higher Hindu castes and accept their inferiority. The latter have thrown off Hinduism for upwards of seventy years and owing to the antagonism between the two creeds their presence in Chhattisgarh adds greatly to the difficulties of administration. They number some four hundred thousand souls and make up the majority of the cultivating and labouring classes in Raipur and Bilaspur.

Agriculture is the sole occupation of 64 per cent. of the population and five per cent. of the remainder are connected with agriculture as subsidiary to their regular occupation. Of the agricultural community landowners are shown to be generally possessed of resources sufficient to stave off actual distress, and the same is said of a large proportion of the tenantry in the plains tracts. But wherever aboriginal tribes contribute substantially to the tenant body, or where, as in Chhattisgarh, the distinction between the small tenant and the field labourer is very slight, there will be found a large number of resourceless tenants with little or no credit to carry them over a long period of scarcity or famine. It is found that whereas farm servants in ordinary years are in a favourable position, when distress becomes acute, they are turned off by all but the very well-to-do and they go to swell the large labouring population out of work. Field labourers, who at the best of times can only reckon on casual employment, are worst off when the crops fail. Emigration has been suggested as a means of affording them relief, Assam and other sparsely populated parts of India being indicated as affording a suitable resort. But the compiler of the report points out that the advocates of emigration overlook the fact that even in normal times there are seasons of the year when the labourers are insufficient for the employment available and seasons when the employment is insufficient for the labourers. If a tenth of the labourers were to be removed, cultivation would decrease in much the same ratio and the lot of the remaining nine-tenths would in no way be ameliorated. And it is shown that it is only when cultivation has reached its limit and industrial employments do not absorb the increase in population that emigration becomes an effective remedy. There may be tracts in the provinces where the limit has been reached, but there are always adjacent tracts ready to absorb an overflow of cultivators and labourers. Emigration of this kind within the district or between adjacent districts is shown to be constantly going on and recovery from deterioration, as well as the scope for further progress, will, it is believed, for many years be ample to provide for increased population, if only Providence has better years in store.

It is needless to travel through the long narrative of relief measures and the manner in which they were administered. The report of the operations appropriately closes with a minute on the services of officers engaged on famine work. Every one of the Commissioners went about his division with indefatigable energy, supervising relief and stimulating and supporting his subordinates. The Deputy Commissioners, as a body, rendered splendid service. On them mainly fell the burden and responsibility of every branch of relief in the districts and they rose to the occasion and the Chief Commissioner tells us he "hardly had to address a word to any of these officers which could by any interpretation be construed into censure," and the manner in which they discharged their duty, filled him with pride. The pluck and resourcefulness of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps are highly commended, as also their kindly sympathy for the people and their tact in dealing with them. Most of these officers belong to the Bombay side and did credit to this branch of the service. The distribution of much private charity is also recorded, while a due need of praise is accorded to the missionaries of all denominations, who promptly came forward at the commencement of the distress with offers of assistance. "Where all did their best and willingly risked trouble, exposure and health in the alleviation of distress," remarks the Chief Commissioner, "it is invidious to attempt to discriminate between degrees of devotion. The opportunities, however, of some were greater than those of others and again long residence in the country, knowledge of the people and previous famine experience enabled some gentlemen to deal more efficiently and with a firmer hand with the distress surrounding them than others of less experience." But the report is a long record of relief capably and discreetly administered.

ST. GEORGE.

THIS is St. George's Day, and we are reminded that we should celebrate the festival of England's Patron Saint. We are urged, at least, to hang out the banner; not the Union Jack, but the old flag of England, which is the banner of St. George. We need not inquire, who St. George was, or whether he ever existed. "What though thy records, O! our Patron Saint, be lost in legends history." As sings the fervid poet, England cannot stand behind Scotland, Ireland and Wales in the matter of a National Day. Whether St. George was a wholesale butcher, a riotous young man, or a mere bacon-contractor, matters little though it would be interesting to know that our patron Saint was a man of irreproachable character. The most charitable story of his career describes St. George of Cappadocia as a young soldier in the legions of Rome who about the fourth century A. D. achieved martyrdom by tearing down an Imperial proclamation against the Christians. He displaced Edward the Confessor as the patron Saint of England, because of the legend that nearly eight hundred years after the death of the Martyr, he appeared at the head of heavenly host to the relief of Duke of Robert of Normandy who, besieging Antioch was on the point of being overwhelmed by the reinforced Mahomedans St. George in this vision bore a banner with a cross in the form which has since been distinguished by his name. The myth of the Dragon Slayer which has been adopted in all representations of the Saint is supposed to symbolise the conquest of Christianity over the powers of paganism and darkness. This is all very pretty and might as well be adopted as any other legend. But as a matter of fact if we do pursue inquiries regarding St. George, we shall find that the myth around which the stories of the Dragon Slayer have gathered is as ancient as is the sign of the cross itself. A study of the myth indeed shows that the veneration of St. George had its origin in the highest religious ideas of prehistoric times. The story is, in fact, identical with that of the ancient Indian, Akkadian and Egyptian rain Gods. There is abundant evidence on this point. Hewitt after an exhaustive study of the subject concludes that it is absolutely certain that the Saint who is now called St. George, was originally the great Naga, the God who sends the rain which makes the earth capable of producing life and which causes the seed to sprout and grow. Naga is the snake or plough of heaven, and among the Gonds the Nagur or plough is yet worshipped at the annual festival of the Akhtuj which is held about the 3rd of May. This, observes Hewitt, is nearly the same time as the 23rd April dedicated in our calendar to St. George, whose Greek name marks him as the worker of the earth, that is the "heavenly plough."

The Egyptian god Horus, the Akkadian Damu-zi and the Tammuz of the Semites are all identical. A distinguished French archæologist, M. Clermont Gannean, has pointed out that an Egyptian statue in the Louvre, representing the combat of Horus with Set is identical with Byzantine pictures of the fight of St. George with the dragon in every point of detail except one. Horus has the head of a sparrow hawk, which recalls the early myth of the storm-bird. Horus, in brief is the god who, like the Indra of the Rigveda, slays the dragon of drought and the myth is repeated in the Zend Avesta. Throughout Syria and Palestine St. George is worshipped under the names of Ghergis or El Khudr. The centre of his worship is Lydda or as it is called in the Episcopal lists the "city of the Holy George" and here "his temple is still pointed out as the home of Khudr." His festival is here celebrated every year on the 23rd April. He is the same as the prophet whom the Mahomedans call Elias, and under this name or that of Zeus Ombrios or Huetios, the rainy or showery Zeus, "he is worshipped on every high hill and promontory of Greece, while in time of drought people flock to the Churches and monasteries dedicated to him to beg for rain." There is a Mahomedan legend which states that Ghergis was sent by God during the life of Mahomed to convert the king of Maushil. Ghergis according to this tradition had most miraculous powers of recovery for though Maushil made a martyr of him he revived and repeated the process three times when it is to be presumed Maushil grew tired of slaying him. The myth however is the same as the much older one of the repeated slaying of Tammuz which but represented the three seasons as they were then understood by the agricultural races. Ghergis is the Greek Geourgos, the worker of the earth or the heavenly plough and the "Khudr" of Lydda is the Greek "Hudor" or water. The dragon slaying hero of the Christan legend is stated to have been born in Cappadocia, and it was in Asia Minor that the worship of the rain God, or St. George, originated. In ancient and modern times, Cappadocia has always been the home of a pastoral people. The central plateau dominating the western side of the upper portion of the Euphrates valley is held to have been the great nursery of civilized man. Southern and northern races, artificers and shepherds, there intermingled and there the rain God was first acknowledged as the father of life on earth.

The union of these races and the development of the symbolism of the nature myths gave us the cross of St. George which is sacred to the God of rain. The meaning of the different forms of the cross, which has been a sacred symbol from exceedingly remote ages is in itself a fascinating study, but it need not here be pursued. As to the origin of the myth of St. George, with the accompanying mysteries of the martyrdoms and revivals of Tammuz and so on, Mr. Hewitt judging from the form in which the story appears in the Mahabarata holds that it originated in Northern India. The races who first introduced plough culture into Asia Minor brought their reckoning of the three seasons with them into India and the story of the three fold slaying of Kacha signifies the revival of the thirsty earth at each recurring season by the life giving rain. While all this is of undoubted interest it may not quite satisfy those who would like a Patron Saint whose claims to veneration had some connection with the patriotic and martial spirit that, as formerly, is now being evoked in the name of St. George. It is all very well for enthusiasts to exclaim "It is the spirit of St. George that has made us great and will keep us great. It is the spirit which does not admit defeat and never says die." But in the light of mythology ought we not to say "It is the spirit of Nature which has made us great, Nature which always rises again after seeming death?" If we set aside all questions as to whether an individual whom the Church has canonized as St. George ever lived, or was at all worthy of that honour and take the nature myth as it stands we can place the celebration of "England's Day" on very high ground indeed. Let St. George and his banner stand to symbolise the mystery of creation, the awakening of nature as the date of the festival suggests and we need look for no higher motive for a celebration. St. George for "merrie" England; not for martial England; and England now is "merrie" with the sweet delights of spring. Thus knowing the beauty and the meaning of the myth gathered around this day of our English spring we can hang out our banner with some feeling of interest and regard it, too, as a symbol of that national strength that still rises superior to every danger. Nor shall we forget that England's Day is the day of England's Bard, for if April 23rd had no other associations to suggest libations it should be enough for us that it is the day of Shakespeare's birth.

HONOURS FOR LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

IT must be extremely gratifying to the gallant corps that represented the Indian volunteers in South Africa in the earlier stages of the war to notice that Lord Roberts has not forgotten the splendid services they rendered. Colonel Lumsden, who has just gone home, has been gazetted a Companion of the Bath, and Captain H. Chamney, who was one of the leading spirits in the Surma Valley Light Horse and one of the best known men amongst the tea planting community in Assam, a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Captain A. Pugh, who a few months ago was appointed Assistant Civil Commissioner at Bloemfontein, has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, an honour which will give great pleasure to his many friends in Calcutta, where he did business as a broker, while Captain Rutherford, who commanded the maxim gun detachment, is also the recipient of a similar decoration.

SIR WILLIAM BISSETT'S SUCCESSOR.

WE understand that Mr. Upcott, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has been appointed to succeed Sir William Bissett at the India Office, and that he proceeds Home early next month to take up the appointment.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Corporation at their meeting yesterday considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting an offer from Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit, Bart to give to the Corporation land belonging to him at Parel road, measuring 31,200 square yards, which at present forms part of the site of the Maratha Hospital, together with a cash donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection and maintenance by the Corporation of a permanent Epidemic Diseases' Hospital. The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded a motion to refer the offer to a committee for consideration. Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee moved an amendment that in view of the heavy demands on the funds of the Municipality and the existence of the Arthur Road Hospital the Corporation did not consider it advisable to accept Sir Dinsha's generous offer. After some discussion the original motion was adopted.

CAPTAIN GODRIDGE, R. N., Director of Indian Marine, has proceeded on three months' leave.

MR. J. DALLAS officiates as Superintending Engineer of Railways, Lucknow, vice M. Hebbert on leave.

MR. HILL, Inspector-General of Forests, reached Simla on Friday on the completion of his spring tour.

DURING February the sea-borne trade of Calcutta rose by nearly one crore in value. Imports were valued at 363 lakhs, and exports at 390 lakhs.

INTIMATION has been received from Home that no more drafts for China are likely to be required. General Gaselee has been informed accordingly.

THERE are now over 300,000 persons on relief in India, the numbers in the Bombay Presidency having increased by 32,000 during the last week.

THE total so far received for the Victoria Memorial Fund, if it be decided at a later date to bring the larger subscriptions within the one lakh limit, is Rs. 27,50,255.

IT is formally notified in the "Gazette" that the 9th November (the King's birthday) is to be substituted for the 24th May (the late Queen Empress' birthday) in the list of public holidays.

THE troublesome village of Bahadur Khel in the Kohat district is to be saddled with the cost of an extra police force for one year in consequence of the misconduct of the inhabitants.

MR. MABEY, of the Dum-Dum Small-Arms Factory, has been deputed to England for eight months to study the manufacture of the .300 inch cartridge for the Webley pistol, &c.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WHITE, Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, proceeds Home on eight months' leave on private affairs. Captain Hervey, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Quetta, also goes on eight months' leave.

EDGAR ALLAN POE AND THE TASTE FOR THE BIZARRE.

WHEN Mr. Howells on his first visit to the consecrated shrines of New England culture presented a letter of introduction to Emerson, in the conversation that arose some mention was made of Poe's criticisms. "Whose criticisms?" asked Emerson. Mr. Howells repeated the name. "Oh," cried Emerson, after a moment, as if he had returned from a far search for the meaning. "You mean the jingle-man?" It is a trenchant sentence, writes a "Daily News" reviewer, and like most trenchant criticisms unjust. But for all that, there was sense in it. Poe survives by his artifices rather than by his art. In the very just critical estimate prefixed to a recent selection of his tales, issued by the Macmillan Company, it is said that most people know him by his poems, and that means by the "Raven" and the "Bells," by the kind of poetry which is most obviously and naturally suited for penny readings. No one who has read the lines "To Helen" can dispute that Poe had a music in him infinitely above these cheap and tawdry effects of metre; that he was in short, a poet and not merely a "jingle-man." But it is seldom that the poet shakes himself clear: in the same stanza you find the two, poet and jingle-man, at work together.

And Guy de Vere, hast thou no tear—weep now or nevermore;
See on yon drear and rigid bier low lies thy love Lenore

There is the jingle-man rattling his castanets and what a world of superannuated melodrama hangs about that name Guy de Vere! But finish the verse, and read—

Come let the burial rite be read—the funeral song be sung:
An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young.

If he could only have stopped there and left unspoiled a magnificent couplet—musical, sonorous, satisfying to ear and intelligence. But the jingle-man was not to be repressed, he had to come in with his echo of the refrain, his quibbling conceit:

A dirge for her the doubly dead in that she died so young.

Throughout the whole of Poe's work there runs this mixture of genius and the charlatan. It has been the fashion of late to heap eulogy upon his prose tales, but one may be pardoned for preferring a less meretricious talent. A man ought sometimes to be capable of simplicity, and it was alien to Poe's whole method. He could not afford to be natural. The American critic remarks that he achieves results comparable to those of Maeterlinck in "securing possession of the reader's mind by assailing his senses one after the other with the same set of sensations." That is true, but Maeterlinck conveys his effects with the baldest simplicity of language; Poe heaps epithet upon epithet. Here is the conclusion of "Ligeia"—the tale in which the watcher, seeing the corpse of his second wife breathe, stir and rise to her feet in the chamber of death, and suddenly conceives the thought that the risen woman may be, not the flaxen-haired Rowena, but his earlier love:

One bound and I had reached her feet! Shrinking from my touch she let fall from her head the ghastly cerement which had confined it, and there streamed forth into the rushing atmosphere of the chamber huge masses of long and disheveled hair; it was blacker than the wings of the midnight! and now slowly opened the eyes of the figure which stood before me. "Here then, at last," I shrieked aloud, "can I never—can I never be mistaken—these are the full and the black and the wild eyes—of my lost love—of the Lady—of the Lady Ligeia!"

He did shriek. That is what one complains of, and turns with infinite relief to a saner utterance—to the terse and sardonic simplicity, say, of Merimee's stories. Nobody shrieks there, and yet if Merimee wants to make your flesh creep how well he does it; for example, in "Lokis"!

Of course in its own way the "Fall of the House of Usher" is a masterpiece. The suggestion of a special and unnatural atmosphere is astoundingly carried out. All the same it seems a technical mistake first to convey the atmosphere by a description of its effect upon the stanger who arrives, and then to recapitulate the same points in a formal description given by the afflicted indweller. And when all is said and done, the thing remains artifice rather than art (the objection applies equally to such passages in Maeterlinck as convey a cognate impression—for instance, certain scenes in the "Death of Tintagils"), while in the mere writing the most noticeable passages, brilliant as they are, recal the methods of the jingleman:

And now pulling therewith sturdily he so cracked and ripped, and tore all asunder, that the noise of the dry and hollow-sounding wood alarmed and reverberated throughout the forest.

That is a wonderfully clever piece of sound suggestion, but Poe cannot be content without repeating the tour de force half a dozen times in succession. And in the closing paragraphs of the story we get back to the strained note of the passage in Ligeia already quoted. It is too steep-this sort of thing; it tears a passion to tatters.

Of the other tales, some, like "The Assignation," are only Byronism run mad; some, like the "Pit and the Pendulum" or the "Murders in the Rue Morgue," merely sate the vulgar appetite for horrors. The latter, of course, belongs to a genre which Poe invented—the story of inferential analysis—and of which the "Gold Bug" remains the most famous example. Things are easier for those who follow an example than for the man who sets it, but the "Gold Bug," when closely looked at, does not stand the examination. If these stories are not plausible they fail in their essence. Admitting the supernatural—which is nevertheless out of place in a piece of professed rationalism—we have the discovery of the piece of parchment accounted for by the mysterious properties of the bug. But the working out of the clue from the cipher obliges us to believe that a gigantic forest tree remained entirely constant in shape and foliage for over a century. The story, it will be remembered, is that Captain Kidd, or the storer of the treasure, marked the spot by a skull nailed to an upper branch of tree, the skull being visible through a gap in the boughs from one point, and one point only, a long distance away. Now Kidd was hanged in 1701, and this gap must have persisted, neither diminished nor increased, till the date of the discovery which Poe makes contemporary with his own day. It seems puerile to argue about the matter, but the criticism is justified, for credibility is essential, and, failing that, incredulous, odious is the reasonable pronouncement. In point of ingenuity Poe has been, I think, surpassed.

Stevenson's debt to him is one of the claims which Poe has on our regard. This very tale most likely suggested the agreeable compass bearings by which Captain Flint marked his buried treasure. William Wilson is no doubt a progenitor of Jekyll and Hyde but when the American critic affirms that Poe displays in that story a psychologic insight more searching and striking than Stevenson's, it is well to attribute the remark to excess of patriotism. The central incident where William Wilson is exposed for cheating at cards by his strange double is surely gross and faulty in execution. A man in a moment of remorse at the sight of his victim's face may conceivably denounce himself; but he will not ask the company to search his pockets for marked cards. This insistence on the physical detail at the very moment when the detail should be deliberately lost is a fault that has no parallel in Stevenson. Indeed comparison with what is perhaps the finest ethical fable in literature is scarcely worth instituting. The capital qualities in Stevenson—common sense and the sense of humour which kept him on firm ground among the wildest extravagance of invention—are the very qualities whose lack is most damning in Poe. His work is stamped all but everywhere with the ugly grimace of hysteria.

A HANDSOME contribution of half a lakh has been made by the Burdwan Raj to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" and Rs. 10,000 by the Maharaja of Sambar, Central India. The appeal issued by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to the Army in India is being liberally responded to and among recent subscriptions are, Rs. 594 from the West Yorkshire Regiment, Karachi; Rs. 81 from Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, R.A., and Ordnance Department Fort William; Rs. 282 from the Staff of Presidency District (apart from the subscription of Brigadier-General, H. K. Leach already advised) Rs. 80 from Lieutenant C. A. Meadows and Depot 7th Rajputs, Fort William and Rs. 184 from the Medical Department Presidency District, through Lieut-Col. Morris, R. A. M. C., Babu Dooli Chand, Calcutta, has given Rs. 500 and Mr. D. M. Mehta Bombay, Rs. 300.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL PARTY AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall had an enthusiastic reception at Singapore.

Several Malay Rajahs were present.

The only foreign war ship present was a Dutch one and she was specially sent and decorated like the British ships.

THE NEW CONSOLS.

After April 1903, the interest on the new Consols will be two and-a-half per cent.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT IN CHINA.

A Company of the 4th Punjab Infantry had a severe engagement with a thousand bandits near Saningfu.

Major Browning and one sepoy were killed.

Reinforcements have been sent.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Advices received at Yokohama from Seoul state that Korea borrows five million yen from France to construct the Northern Railway.

THE NEW LOAN.

LONDON, April 22.

The payments of the New Loan are due in nine instalments, the last being on the 5th December.

THE DESERTERS IN WEST AFRICA.

The remainder of the deserters from the West African Regiment have been captured by the Central African Regiment and a force of Navals.

One dozen were shot and 128 surrendered.

COMMITTEE ON WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

Mr. Brodrick has appointed a Committee to consider the systems of Woolwich and Sandhurst and report as to the desirability of changes in the present methods of entering the Army.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL FRENCH TAKES A REST.

General French's headquaters have returned to Johannesberg.

General French is slightly indisposed and been recommended to take a short rest.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

13th April.—Killed—Major Twyford, 1st Royal Scots.

14th.—Severely wounded—Captain Spottiswoode, 7th Kings Royal Rifles. Died of phthisis—Lieutenant Lowell, Roberts' Horse.

15th—Slightly wounded, accidentally—Lieutenant Bergne, 9th Kings Royal Rifles. Slightly wounded—Captain Barlow, 2nd Essex.

17th April—Killed—2nd Lieutenant Hon. A. Macdonald, 9th Lancers; Captain Stapleton Bretherton, Imperial Yeomanry, prisoner released Lieutenant Wolseley, 1st East Lancashires.

Captain Daly, 4th Burma Battalion, died at Coonoor, from stoppage of the heart's action.

OBITUARY

The death is announced of Dr. Tanner, member for Mid Cork.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day and the steamer China for Colombo and Australia at the same date and time.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, which left Bombay on the 6th instant, arrived here to-day.

THUNDERSTORM AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

As the results of a thunderstorm on Saturday evening several boats were swamped and three natives were drowned. Telegraph and telephone wires suffered considerably and several large trees were uprooted.

MR. GEIDT REMOVED FROM NAOKHALI.

It is stated that Mr. Geidt who was specially sent to Noakhali vice Pennell to clear up matters there is to be transferred to Calcutta, and take up the duties of Legal Remembrancer, vice Gupta, who is officiating as Judge of the High Court, vice Sir Henry Prinsep.

Speculation is rife as to whether this transfer has anything do with the scathing Judgment Mr. Geidt delivered the other day implicating Mr. Reily and other members of the Naokhali Police.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs BOMBAY GRENADIERS.

YESTERDAY evening teams representing the Bombay Gymkhana and the Grenadiers played a hockey match on the Oval. In the first half the Gymkhana scored three goals and shortly after the opening of the second half added another. The Grenadiers thereafter playing up put on three goals in fairly rapid succession. The game ended with the score:—Gymkhana, four goals; Grenadiers, three goals.

MAHARAJA SHREE SIR KESHRISENJI MEMORIAL FUND

A crowded meeting of the people of Idar was held on the 15th instant in the MacNaughton High School, in honour of His Highness the late Maharaja Saheb. The State servants also attended.

Mr. R. B. Kallianal J. Bakshi, the Dewan Saheb, took the chair and opened the proceedings with a very sympathetic speech. Speeches were also made by the Naib Dewan and several other gentlemen, dwelling upon the high personal qualities of His Highness and describing the benefits they had received in his time. There was great mutual sympathy evinced for the very serious loss all had sustained by his premature demise—at the age of 38. H. H. possessed a very noble heart and was greatly loved and highly respected by his people, especially for his innate desire for their advancement, by encouraging education. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The first resolution moved and carried unanimously was that a memorial fund in honour of H. H. Shree Sir Keshrisinhji, S.C.S.I., late Maharaja Saheb, Idar State, should be raised. The amount intended to be collected is ten thousand, of which about two were subscribed on the spot. What form the memorial will take is to be decided hereafter in a general meeting of the subscribers. Among other things it was also resolved that subscriptions from friends and admirers of H. H. the late Maharaja Saheb outside Idar State will be most cordially accepted. A vote of thanks passed to the president closed the proceedings.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Commander-in-Chief has arrived here and to day took his seat on the Council.

SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

THANKS FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following are those who receive the Government of India's thanks in connection with the despatch of the Indian contingent to South Africa:—Captain Chandler, Mr. Rivers Currie, Mr. C. Burke, Commander Holland, Lieutenant Rowand and Messrs. Watson and Wadia; also in Bombay Messrs. King and Gadsden, Engineer Stevenson, Mr. Palmer, Major Crimmin, and Captain Evans, I. M. S., Commander Gordon and Messrs. Anderson, Hand, Walker, Pinsent, Piper, Kennard and Millings; and in Calcutta: Captain Gwyn, Commander de Berry, and Messrs. Avery, and Bailey.

The Government of India has also placed on record the ability and energy of the Director of Indian Marine in making arrangements.

THE MAHSUD FINE.

The sum of fifty-five thousand rupees has been realised towards the Mahsud fine, but payments are now falling off owing to inter-tribal disputes and raiding on the Powindays and Darwesh Khel has recommenced.

THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The appointment on special allowance of a senior officer to the post of Second-Engineer in the Indian Marine steamer Hardinge has been sanctioned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following proceed from India:—

Lieutenant Lindsay, 35th Bengal Infantry, to Uganda; Mr. Shipman of Fategarh Gun Carriage factory to England, and Sergeant Hailshower, 3rd Hussars, to South Africa.

It has been ruled that candidates for appointment of Volunteer Adjutant in India must possess "Officers," or if obtained after 1897 "Officers' extra" Musketry Certificate.

More tents, to the value of seven lakhs of rupees, have been ordered from India to South Africa.

It has been ruled that the bounties offered to short service soldiers of British Infantry in India, apply only to privates and corporals and take effect from the current trooping season.

It is understood that several thousands of Lee-Enfield rifles have been shipped to India this month, and that consignments will now continue to arrive regularly for some weeks to come. This will permit the rearmament of the Native regiments in the Field Army being proceeded with during the summer.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, APRIL 22.—Gordon, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal 5th B.C., on leave from Cawnpore.

Harvey, Captain, Bombay D.A.A.G., on duty from Quetta.

Dalyell, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay Unattached List, on duty from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 22.—Houston, Major, Bengal R.E., on leave to England.

Wardell, Lieutenant, Bombay 3rd L.I., on duty to Rangoon.

Harvey, Captain, Bombay D.A.A.G., on duty to Deolali.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer s.s. Goorkha left here this evening.

The B. I. N. Co's Steamer s. s. Matiana left here this evening.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's Steamer s. s. Valetta arrival here from Colombo this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Annam which left Bombay on Thursday the 11th instant arrived at Suez on Saturday the 20th instant at 8 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. India from Trieste, left Aden for Kobe on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Broweugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 11-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

LAST evening a good audience assembled at th Novelty Theatre to witness the reproduction of th "Gay Parisienne" by the Dagmar Company, whe played it with such pronounced success a few weeks ago. It was excellently staged, and through-out went with a swing which ensured the appreciation of the audience. Miss Dagmar was excellent as the leading character, and she was well supported by Mr. Piper, who acted very meritoriously. Mr. G. Arnold as Mr. Honeycourt was well received, as was Mrs. Wilmer as Mrs. Honeycourt. The songs were well rendered throughout, and Mr. Dove conducted with talent. At the conclusion Miss Dagmar gave a serpentine dance, which was immensely popular, and she scored her greatest success in this after-entertainment. The performance will be repeated to-night.

ENTERTAINMENT AT RAJ KUMAR COLLEGE.

The students of Raj Kumar College, which educates the sons of Rajas and Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, entertained the Principal, Mr. C. W. Waddington, M. A., to an evening party on the 18th and the College staff, private tutors and Mussahibs entertained him on the 19th in the grand hall of the College. Mr. Waddington goes on furlough for six months and in order to show him how they respect him, the Kumars and the teachers requested the Principal to kindly grant them permission to entertain him, which request he kindly granted.

Among the guests, conspicuous by their presence were Durbar Bavavala, Kumarshree Samatsinhji, Mr. Souter, Captains Aston-Street and Cate and Mr. Mawson. After the repast, the officers, Kumars and Darbars had games. A special poem composed by the music master in honour of the Principal was sung by six of the junior Kumars. Then, the Kumars sang "Home Sweet Home."

After this Kumar Mahomed Kull Khanji, of Cambay, said:—

"Mr. Waddington:—I am desired, as head boy by my brother Kumars to convey to you our heartfelt thanks for your having granted our request to entertain you. We thank you for your paternal care and good training of us who have been entrusted to you. Though you are a strict disciplinarian, yet with your noble and kind disposition you have been all along a kind friend to us. You are going away from us for six months on a visit to your dear home and we shall surely miss you. We wish you bon-voyage and hope you will return to us after enjoying your well earned rest in full vigour for the important work of this institution."

Mr. Rustamji Patel, the senior master, thanked Mr. Waddington for treating the members of the College staff with kindness and wished him bon-voyage.—Mr. Barwell, tutor to the Palitana Kumar, also spoke a few words on behalf of the tuitional staff and Mussahibs.

Mr. Waddington spoke a few words in reply to the Kumars, masters and tutors. He thanked them for kindly entertaining him. He thanked the members of his staff for their hearty co-operation and said that his locum tenens (Mr. Mayne) would be fortunate if he gained the affection and sympathy of the teachers as well as the taught.

After the distribution of garlands, nosegays and attar and amidst loud and repeated cheers, Mr. Waddington and the other guests left the hall.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

THE weather here is now as nearly perfect as it often is in the hills in April. There are still a good many houses unlet but most of the desirable ones, one heard of a few weeks ago as being available, have been snapped up, and every day sees a stream of fresh arrivals wending their way up from Kalka. Almost all the heads of departments have returned from tour. The Military, Home, Finance and Public Works Members of Council are here, and another week will see the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief also tucked into the station. The Secretariat offices, as your readers are aware, have been alive with scribbling clerks and busy secretaries for some weeks past, and now that the seniors are arriving we may expect to hear of developments in connection with the numerous important matters that are pendiog.

On the Military side is the rearmament of the native forces and the reorganisation of transport, now in progress. We are all also anxious to hear the results of the deliberations of the decentralisation and remount commission that have been sitting. Sir Elwin Collen's statement in Council to the effect that the Remount Commission see possibilities of great developments in horse breeding in this country has led many to ask on what lines this development is to be. The trend for some years past, has been in the direction of specialising the Remount Department, and now that horse breeding operations have been well organised by the Civil Veterinary authorities it will be but natural for them to be gradually handed over to the military who will concentrate their endeavours on the production the of classes of animal required for the army. The Civil Veterinary Department will meanwhile find their energies fully occupied in doing for cattle breeding what they have already accomplished in connection with the horse market. The system of preventive inoculation for such cattle diseases as rinder-pest, which have hitherto swept with fearful havock to plough bullocks through the land, is alone enough to keep the whole of the existing staff employed. This is only one of the numerous matters where veterinary science is urgently required in the interests of the cultivating masses of India.

The decentralisation reforms which I have referred to are scarcely less important. They are directed to increasing the powers of the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands to deal with minor questions, thereby reducing the frequency of reference to headquarters and saving unnecessary labour all round. It is an axiom of successful management in private undertakings, that the head of each department should have absolute power in his own branch. It is only in this way that the efficiency of his control can be assured. If he cannot be trusted to exercise such powers he is not fit for his position and is promptly removed to make room for a better man. The same system is not perhaps always possible in Government service as at present organised. There can be little doubt, however, that the nearer the approach that is made to it the greater will be the measure of efficiency secured. It is the highest form of decentralisation, yet does not involve the abrogation of one atom of authority by the central head, since with the latter lies always the supreme control which involves both the selection of men and their removal when they cease to be efficient or fail to act in consonance with the guiding policy that has been decided upon.

In connection with the Revenue and Agricultural Departments we are looking forward to the report of the Famine Commission now sitting in Naini Tal. This Commission is to apply the experience gained in the recent scarcity to the existing Famine Code. Its most dedicate task will be the adjustment of the famine wage, which was raised by the Lyall Commission, after the famine of 1896-97 but had to be again lowered in 1898-99 to prevent those able to support themselves from crowding to the works. Closely associated with the Famine Commission is the investigation that is proceeding for the mapping out of famine works in advance so that labour may not be wasted, when the pinch comes, on the construction of roads that lead nowhere and of tanks incapable of use for the storage of water. The Reporter on Economic Products has arrived in Simla and the newly appointed Director of Agriculture is expected here later in the season. Their presence should stimulate the inquiries to which Lord Curzon referred in his budget speech, relating to the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of industrial activity.

Connected with the Public Works Department big questions are pending of railway finance, the matter of reducing home cable charges also appertaining to this branch of the Government of India.

Before the Finance Department are the Agricultural Banks scheme, the currency notes expansion scheme and the question of reducing the rates of foreign parcels postage. The first two, at least, are likely to advance by important stages this season. Messrs. Nicholson and Dupernex, who have made special studies of the subject in Madras and the North Western Provinces, are expected here next June to discuss the matter. Experiments are meanwhile being made, upon a small scale, in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and elsewhere and should these succeed steps will no doubt be taken to extend the system. The general idea of the scheme is to lend money to individual cultivators who may be in difficulty, not on their own security alone, but on that besides, of the principal inhabitants of the village to which they belong. Such inhabitants are in an infinitely better position than anyone else can be to judge the borrower's position, his needs and the probabilities of his being able to repay the loan. By associating them, therefore, in the bond, it becomes possible to lend on a class of personal security, individually useless, but collectively of great reliability. The readiness with which money security is forthcoming, in cases where it is a question of the faithful performance of duties of trust, gives grounds for hoping that a similar response will be made when it is a matter of enabling an industrious villager to extricate himself from the clutches of the usurer. This, in its essential features, is the scheme which has worked well in Italy. Its test in India is not therefore of the nature of an untried experiment.

The Home Department is concerned with the working of the important schemes already launched for simplifying official correspondence and reports and for reducing unnecessary transfers. It is also through this channel that the police and educational reforms, foreshadowed by the Viceroy, must pass.

The Foreign Office has a task of great magnitude before it in the organisation of the new Frontier Province. It is with this Department too that lies the settlement of the Waziri trouble.

With the Legislative Department lies the responsibility for the drafting of the act that it is proposed to introduce for the better protection of the ancient monuments of India.

It will thus be seen that the extensive schemes of reform which are upon the tapis, are nearly equally distributed amongst the great departments of the Government of India. The coming season will probably see very important developments in almost all of them.

THE Athens correspondent of the "Times," says:—The celebrated Sub-lieutenant Kokorris once more figures prominently before the Greek public. It may be remembered that during the war this young naval officer addressed a telegram from Skiathos to the Minister of Marine, M. Levides, denouncing the commanding officer, Commodore Sachtouris, for failing to carry out his orders and thus betraying the nation. The following year he was tried by court-martial for slandering his superior officer, and acquitted after a large amount of sensational evidence had been given by M. Levides and other important persons, including Prince George. He was subsequently tried for committing an assault on another superior officer, commander Zakah, and after conviction was removed from the navy. He appealed against the sentence to the civil courts, from which he claimed judgment for arrears of pay since his conviction, but the Ministry of Marine, for some unexplained reason, failed to take cognisance of the civil proceedings. Judgment by default was consequently given in favour of Kokorris, who is now presumably entitled to be restored to his rank and seniority in the navy. A serious scandal seems likely to be thus created, and the Ministry of Marine may be confronted by the necessity of bringing Kokorris before another court-martial. M. Tsaconas, the official of the judical section of the Ministry of Marine to whose negligence the present awkward situation is attributed, has been found guilty of neglect of duty by a special commission of inquiry.

INDIAN CRICKET PROSPECTS.

(Special for the "Bombay Gazette.")

BY A MEMBER OF THE CALCUTTA C. C.

CRICKET in India, as far as European players are concerned, has, during the last two years, shown very visible signs of deterioration, and at the present time the number of really good players in the different presidencies and provinces is lower than it has been any time during the last thirteen years. Going carefully through the names of players with pretensions to anything approaching first-class form, and whose claims to a place in an "All India" team would have to be considered were occasion to necessitate the selection of such a side, I find the number surprisingly few. Various reasons are responsible for this, chief among them the absence of so many prominent players on field service, the dearth of good players from home in recent years, and the number of players who are at home on long leave. We still have a few excellent batsmen and bowlers scattered all over India, and they are for the most part to be found in Bengal and the Punjab. In Bombay and Madras in particular, the game has fallen far below the standard of a few years ago, and neither presidency could hope to take the field strong enough in all departments of the game to meet either Bengal or the Punjab on equal terms. The glory of Madras cricket, which was a few years ago the presidency *par excellence* for rising players, would seem to have departed, for a time at all events. To lose E. H. D. Sewell, one of the very best all-round cricketers in India, was a heavy enough blow, but unfortunately for Madras this has been followed more recently by the loss of such excellent players as R. H. Dawing, H. Reynolds (now permanent in Calcutta), Nicholson, who went to South Africa with Lumsden's Horse and has since been given a commission in the Army, G. R. Brewis (gone to Burma), H. O. King, the doyen of Madras cricket who goes home by next mail, and several other players of note. As there has been no corresponding influx of good players to take their places, the fortunes of Madras cricket are at a very low ebb. The tide of fortune may soon change of course, but at present it is a remarkable fact that not only in Madras but all over India, the number of good players who come out from England every year might be counted on the fingers of one hand. Bombay cricket is in no better state as we have recently lost among others two great exponents in J. G. Greig, and E. B. Raikes and as far as I can see there are no new players to fill their places. One is forced to look back on the early nineties when, Greig, Troup, Trask, Rhodes, Newnham, and Raikes formed the nucleus of a side that could have held its own with any in India, and wonder if the same happy state of things will ever be restored. While mentioning Bombay cricket I should state that the prospects of the Bombay Gymkhana for the forthcoming season are somewhat brighter than they have been for years as in addition to a new player in Dr. Mornemont R. N., who has on several occasions both batted and bowled with great success in Calcutta cricket and who in the latter department of the game should prove a great acquisition, I hear that there are two players in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry with good reputations in Army cricket who will materially strengthen the side and displace some of the old players who for several years have been little better than "passengers" in the team. Poona cricket will suffer by the loss of J. G. Greig who, I believe, will be found playing for Hampshire next season, but the Army element is stronger there than in Bombay, and the Poona Gymkhana usually succeeds in beating up some excellent recruits, though I have not heard that any new players above the average have been unearthed. Turning to Simla cricket in which a good deal of interest will be centred this season, I find that there are signs of a revival in the game from the state of depression caused owing to the dearth of good players in 1900. Although the team will not be quite so strong as in 1899 when, among others, the services of B. N. Bosworth-Smith, C. S. Rome, C. H. Browning, F. G. Turner and C. T. Allen were available, still with C. Wigram, R. L. Ricketts, J. B. Wood, E. L. French, H. D. Watson, C. C. Oaslow, M. O'C. Tandy and Rev. H. W. Lewis to assist the side will be fairly strong in all departments of the game. Punjab cricket generally is perhaps better off for good players than any other presidency or province with the exception of Bengal. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, the brothers Champain, E. B. Matthew Lannowe, H. D. Watson, Capt. Rose, R. L. Ricketts, M. O'C. Tandy, H. W. Lewis, R. Mant, and E. L. French are all qualified to play for that province among others. The North-West Provinces can, at the present time, point to a few excellent players, chief among them being W. Troup, the Gloucestershire player, C. T. Allen, the Eton Captain of 1897, C. H. Leveston, C. F. Cresswell, and A. B. Skinner, the old Cheltonian. Cricket, however, in the North-West does not seem to be taken as seriously as in the other provinces and accounts of important matches are not often read. Turning to Calcutta cricket and the game in Bengal generally, I find that the prospects for next cold weather are very promising. The Calcutta C. C. will be represented by a stronger team than has been the case for years, among the players who will participate in the matches of the season being the following:—C. Wigram, J. D. Guise, W. C. Moran, J. H. Hechle, A. J. Biscoe, J. B. Wood, the old Oxford Blue, E. H. Bray, the old Cambridge Blue, H. Reynolds, one of the best batsmen in India at the present time, and B. N. Bosworth-Smith who, I hear, is about to be appointed in a post under the Government of India. In other stations in Bengal there are several good exponents of the game, notably N. Bonham Carter, A. R. Hignell, E. P. Chapman, the brothers C. and W. Marsham, E. B. T. Studd, a member of the famous cricket family of that name and himself one of the finest batsmen in India, C. Kenrick, E. Collin, F. F. Lyall, and H. Carruthers. There can be little doubt as to the strength of a team representative of Bengal at the present time including as it would three old Blues in Wood, Bray and Bosworth-Smith, and other batsmen and bowlers of the calibre of Wigram, Reynolds, Studd, the brothers Marsham, Guise and Moran. Certainly no other presidency or province could produce such an array of talent, and the strength of the above team would not be on paper as all the players mentioned play regularly every year and are in good form. Mention of the strength of Bengal cricket as compared with the other presidencies and provinces naturally diverts one's thoughts to the almost tabooed question of Inter-presidency cricket, and to the likely sources from which an all India team would be selected were it necessary to place such a team in the field. The subject of Inter-Presidency cricket has perhaps been more discussed than any other topic in connection with the game out here, but despite the eloquent arguments that have been used from time to time by various writers in favour of the institution of such games we have, I regret to say, got no further forwarder in the matter. The selection of an "all India" team is an exigency that would only occur were Lord Hawke or some other keen lover of the game to bring a team of English cricketers to India, a pleasure which we can only hope for when things become more settled in the political world.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

AMONG the well known sportsmen who left by the mail for home on Saturday, we notice the names of the following:—Mr. E. B. Raikes of Bombay cricket fame; Mr. E. B. Alexander, the old Cambridge Soccer blue; Mr. E. S. Luard, who will be missed in local yachting circles; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, who has probably bagged more tigers than any other sportsman in Western India, Mr. R. H. MacAulay, the Cambridge Triple blue; Mr. A. F. Younghusband, well known in Simla sporting circles; Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, both the keenest of the keen among nimrods; Captain J. C. Rimington, who will be missed this season in Mussoorie sporting circles; Mr. J. L. Symons, one of our leading local sportsmen; Messrs. J. H and J. V. Phelps, two well-known Calcutta cyclists; Mr. W. F. Handcock, a leading Madras tennis player; Mr. D. Thomas, a leading member of the Calcutta C. C.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, which reached home last week, will return to Bombay as quickly as possible, taking the above depots to England about May 20th.

HOME BY SEISTAN AND TRANSCASPIA.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen a paragraph suggesting that officers and traders might do well to travel to Europe by way of Seistan and Transcaspia. I went home to England by this route about a year ago and am, perhaps, the first officer who has done so. I have now travelled over the route a second time as far as Seistan and I can assure officers that they need anticipate no difficulties. The only inconvenience I suffered was at Meshed where I was detained three weeks before permission was granted me to use the Transcaspian Railway. The Russian Consul-General at Meshed is not empowered to issue passports to British officers to cross the frontier into Russian territory, and I would advise would-be travellers by this route to begin arranging for their passports, at least, three weeks before leaving India. Information regarding the route from Quetta to Meshed would be obtainable from Captain Webb-Ware or the local authorities in Quetta. I now enclose a few notes for the journey from Meshed to London via Moscow which I wrote last year and which—if you will do me the favour of giving publicity to—might be found useful to anyone contemplating this most interesting trip. I need only add that I shall be only too delighted to welcome anyone coming through here and to do my best to help him on his way.—Yours, &c.,

R. A. E. BENN, Captain,
His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Seistan.

NOTES FOR THE JOURNEY.

MESHED TO LONDON.

Meshed to Askabad, 168 miles.

Arrangements must be made with H. B. M. Consul General at Meshed for horses if you wish to ride.

Carriages can be obtained on hire in Meshed, but at least one week's notice must be given, as the carriages are Russian and come from Askabad.

The cost of a carriage from Meshed to Askabad is 30 Tomans, or about £5-0-0.

A portmanteau and other light luggage can be carried in the carriage.

Heavy luggage can be sent on some days previously in a "bargou" or cart.

The road is good and there are caravanseries at every stage.

Soda water and beer (Russian) are obtainable at Kuchan only, (half-way.)

Askabad.—There is a hotel here. Generally full, and unless notice is given ahead it is difficult to obtain accommodation. Nothing but Russian is spoken.

Monsieur Zeidler, Political Agent lives close to the station and is very glad to help foreigners. He speaks French, and his wife speaks English. In the summer trains leave Askabad for the Caspian (Baku via Krasnovosk) as under.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday,— To meet the Caspian steamers. Train leaves Askabad at 2 p. m. Reaches Krasnovosk 7-30 a. m. following morning. In the winter the time of departure of the trains are different.

The boat leaving on Monday generally goes direct to Petrosk, not calling at Baku.

At Krasnovosk the warp is quite close to the Railway station. Tickets should be taken at the office near the warp, not on board.

The boats are comfortable but small. Food in plenty but Russian. The fare includes all meals except the "Zakouska."

There are other lines of steamers which ply to Baku. Be careful to take only the "Caucasus and Mercury Co." boats which ply a yellow flag with "K. and M." in the centre.

The captain and officers are generally Swedes or Germans.

EXPENSES— Fares.

	Roubles	Kopicks.
Askabad to Krasnovosk (II Class) ...	8	10
Caspian Steamer Krasnovosk to Petrosk or Krasnovosk to Baku and Baku to Petrosk	21	30
* Petrosk to Moscow, 1st Class	32	50
Total	61	90
=	£ 6-2	

* I. There are no 1st Class

* 2. It is necessary to travel 1st Class.

Second Class very uncomfortable.

2nd Class Fare Doubles 12-50 to—

Askabad to Moscow as above	£	6 2
Moscow to London	£	6 14
Extras	£	5 0
	£	17 16

The above does not include sleeping accommodation and tips.

Baku.—The best hotel is the Hotel de Europe near the landing stage. Proprietor, Mons Auarie, a most obliging man, speaks French and German. No English spoken. Reading room with English papers.

Petrosk.—Good hotel here. From Petrosk be careful to take the Express (scaree poyedy) and not the "poste" train which takes much longer to reach Moscow.

Moscow.—Best hotel is the Slavianski Hotel—All languages spoken, situated in a fashionable and quiet part of the town. Mr. Orloff is the interpreter and guide, a well educated man, who will show you everything there is to see in Moscow for £1 a day. He expects to dine with you for his services.

From Moscow engage a sleeping car as far as Berlin only.

Baku.—Ten minutes after the Moscow train reaches Friederak Strusse station, the Flushing train starts from the same platform as the Moscow train arrives at. Restaurant car on the train.

USEFUL RUSSIAN VOCABULARY.

Bread-khleb.	1st class-	Pawve classe
Tea-Chai.	2nd class-	Ptoroi
Breakfast-Zaphrak.		
Dinner-abed.	Caviare-	ekra
Water-Vorda	Beer-	Peevo
Ticket-Biliet	Cutlet-	Rubitani cutlet
Passport-Passeporte.	Soup-	Tschu(vegetable soup)
Steamer—Para khord		Bouillon (chaus)
Train—Pay qezd		
Express do—Scorce pay qezd.		
How much—Skuiko		
Porter-vashlichuak		

No French or German is spoken in Trancaspia and often not on the Moscow Line.

In Russia the further the distance for which you take a ticket to travel by train, the cheaper is the rate.

Passports are necessary, they must be viewed by the Russian Consul General at Meshed before leaving for Askabad.

Permission to travel by the Transcaspian Railway must be obtained through H. B. M. Minister at Tehran or H. B. M. the Consul General Meshed. At least one month's notice must be given.

R. A. E. BENN,
Capt. H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Seistan.

BORE ON THE HUGHLI.

THE Hughli bore did not disappoint us yesterday. It was witnessed to much advantage by hundreds of spectators lining the pontoon and river bank near Mackinnon's Ghat abreast of the Bank of Bengal. Exactly at 10-43 a. m. at the income of the flood tide a wall of foam-crested water apparently four feet in height was seen advancing with a speed of at least twelve miles an hour along the Ramkistopur bank, and carrying along with it two native green boats which seemed to be simply flying along. Two huge cargo boats which were then across the stream, commenced to roll and pitch to such an extent as to bare their keels nearly, and it seemed as if they would have turned turtle at any moment. Three or four very large launches were also caught in the bore, and rolled and pitched (as it seemed) perilously. The speed at which the bore passed up can hardly be described, as in the course of a few seconds the wall of water had passed the Railway jetties and the Howrah Bridge. Numbers of native craft in the centre of the stream kept pitching and rolling long after the bore had passed.—*Englishman* (April 20).

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the G. O. C. line of communications, Capetown, for the first 500 Boer prisoners to be sent to Bombay for transmission to Ahmednagar. Government have sanctioned the appointment of a thoroughly competent and trustworthy interpreter for each of the camps of Boer prisoners in India.

UP to yesterday nothing had been heard at Simla of the appointment of General Sir Hector MacDonald to the Quetta Command; but these things, so far as British officers posted to 1st class districts in India are concerned, are managed entirely at home, and the news is likely enough, especially when coupled with the intimation that Sir Reginald Hart, who is officiating for Sir Archibald Hunter, remains in South Africa.

DURING the week ending the 16th instant, slight rain fell in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan and heavier showers in Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Prices of food-grains have fallen, especially of wheat and grain. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of autumn crops are generally in progress, and extra spring crops are still being sown in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of standing crops are generally said to be good. Cattle are in good condition, and there is a sufficiency of fodder.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

THE THROWING QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE international match at the Crystal Palace having ended in a draw, England holds the Association football championship for 1901. The distinction is welcome as a setoff against Scotland's success in the Rugby Union internationals, but the manner of its achievement justifies nothing more than qualified enthusiasm. Scotland's inability to do more than halve their game with Wales brought the championship within the range of England's possibilities; but few people were then so bold as to consider it within the range of England's probabilities, and Saturday's match, although it ended in a draw, proved conclusively that the measure of the two teams had been well taken beforehand. The Scotland eleven had several points of superiority, but the game was played under such weather and turf conditions as made the result very largely dependent on chance, and a big slice of fortune fell to England when the first goal of the match was scored. A thousand pairs of eyes told their owners that Blackburn was offside when he kicked the ball into the net, but the referee decided differently, and a referee, though he may not be infallible, has powers that are absolute. The great individual success of the day was Bloomer, admittedly the cleverest goal-scorer in first-class football. It was Bloomer who made the opening for Blackburn, and it was Bloomer, again, who brought the England score level with that of Scotland, at a time when defeat seemed almost inevitable. G. O. Smith is recorded to have said concerning Bloomer, "If I were a goalkeeper I should feel more uneasy at the approach of Bloomer than of any other forward in England." It would be curious to know whether Rennie was particularly "uneasy" when he saw the Derby County "sharpshooter," bearing down on the Scotland goal. No one blamed Rennie for failing to stop the shot, but his attempt in that direction was certainly not one of his best, and his failure was costly. For a quarter of an hour longer Rennie's colleagues tried to repair the mischief, but without success. It was Bloomer's day, and when the whistle sounded Bloomer had practically won the championship for England.

The English captain, G. O. Smith, donned his twentieth international cap in this match, and he has therefore beaten the record held by Mr. Norman Baily, the famous Old Westminster, who played in 19 matches between 1878 and 1887. Fine centre forward as he still is, Smith did not stand out with particular prominence on Saturday; he really appeared to studiously avoid taking advantage of opportunities to shine as an individual player. This on the part of a captain, is excellent, and it was putting severely into practice what Mr. Smith himself preaches in the "Windsor Magazine" this month. Some of Mr. Smith's opinions given in this article are on the subjects of the Scotland v. England international match. He says that, generally speaking an English side opposed to a Scotch side depends more particularly upon its pace and upon its greater skill in combination. The Scottish players, as a rule command more weight, but weight "is of no avail against accurate passing." There was no opportunity to test this theory on Saturday and for proof of it you have to turn to the English victories of 1898 and 1899.

Mr. Smith mentions casually that if he were to make out a list of the greatest players he has come across in his football career, his inclination would be to head it with the names of Bloomer, Needham, and W. J. Oakley—three of his colleagues in Saturday's match. The Sheffield captain, we are told, "fulfils the whole duty of an ideal half back—that is to say, he can defend like an extra back and attack like an extra forward." A reference to Bloomer has already been quoted. Oakley is "one of the greatest backs the game has ever produced. He never indulges in high-kicking gallery work . . . and always sends the ball as low as possible, thus making his forwards' task infinitely easier." A further instalment of similar notes on the characteristics of leading players from so competent a judge as the captain of the England team would be helpful to young footballers and interesting to all.

The League games did not materially affect either the "top" or the "bottom" interests. Sunderland, by defeating West Bromwich, retained their lead, and only Notts Forest can now equal their points for thirty matches, Liverpool's excellent victory over Newcastle United gives them a place amongst the "possibles." Bury, badly beaten at Preston, are now altogether out of the running. The victory was a fine achievement for the North End team, but, unfortunately, it can do them no service in the direction where service would most help them. They have only two more matches to play. Stoke, the other luckless team of the season, has only three. Manchester City and West Bromwich Albion are likely to vie with each other for the unenviable distinction of being next to the two clubs that will be "retired." In the Second Division the defeat of Small Heath raised new hopes at Burnley, but the Birmingham club is fairly well placed, and there is little doubt that the hard work attached to the Cup-tie engagements with Aston Villa and the absence of M'Roberts were the chief causes of the failure at Lincoln.

The Rugby Union championship has again gone to the west, Devonshire having made short work of Durham at West Hartlepool. Reinforced from Wales the Devonshire team play a characteristically strong three-quarter game, and although the ball was wet and slippery on Saturday, they gave some rare exhibitions of what can be accomplished by means of good passing. Yorkshire drew with Cumberland at Skipton, and amongst the six counties in the northern group they now rank last. Of their five matches three have been lost and two drawn. The Midland Counties senior cup—one of the few trophies played for under the rules of the English Rugby Union—was again won by Leicester. The runners up—Moseley—have for several years declined to meet Leicester except in cup ties, but during the season now closing differences have been patched up, and next season the two clubs will exchange "friendly" visits.

The general committee of the M.C.C. met at Lord's on Monday, and subsequently made known their opinion on the action taken by the captains of the first-class counties on December 10 last. It will be remembered that the M.C.C. expressed their willingness to officially discuss the matter provided the first class counties wished them to do so. The desire for their opinion was virtually unanimous. They referred the matter to their cricket sub-committee an experienced body of past and present players who conferred last Thursday with the county captains, and y

opinion amounts to an appeal against the action of the captains as embodied in the circular. The action embodied in the circular is obviously too illogical, inconsistent, and altogether absurd for any thinking person who knows facts and cricket to endorse unreservedly. Yet the circular ostensibly emanates from a body of experts. How to let the experts down lightly yet save the situation? That is the question. And suppose the matter eventually is put before the general meeting of the M.C.C. What claim has the average M.C.C. member to vote as to which bowlers shall and which bowlers shall not bowl in country matches? I do not for a moment support the idea that doubtful deliveries should be allowed. The point aimed at by the captains is unimpeachable. The way they elected to compass this point, however, is so bad that the virtue of the end is altogether lost in the vice of the means. Still, it will be muddled through with somehow. Meanwhile I have resumed my daily practice of lob-bowling, in the hope that no private law will be passed against me. I hear that Greeson and W. G. Quaife are perfecting themselves in the art of bowling leg-breaks. It is, I believe, laid down that no man can deliver a leg-break with an action containing any doubtful element. There is one thing which, as far as I know, has not been done—that is to ask the umpires (i e, the men who are by the law supposed to give special attention to the matterof delivery) what they think of the bowlers tentatively debarred by the captains. There are at least four or five umpires now standing who are, by the universal opinion of first-class caicketers, admitted to be excellent umpires. It would be interesting to know what they think. There seems to be a distinct difference of opesion between Phillips and the rest of the umpires about Mold's action. There is no reason to assume that Phillips' opinion is worth more than that of, for instance, Alfred Shaw, White, or West, or Richards, or Hearne, not to mention others. These men have just as decided views as Phillips has, and are equally capable of expounding them.

C. Wreford Brown, the Corinthian halfback, is organising a rather novel holiday trip to America. He is taking with him men who play Association football as well as cricket, and the arrangemets include a series of football as well as cricket matches. So for as we are aware, this is the first time both of our national pastimes will have been played by one and the same touring side. Bosanquet, Blaker, Day and others have already promised to go, and the party leaves at the end of August, and will return early in October. Three or four cricket matches and one football match will be played in the States, and four football matches in Canada. The new departure deserves success.

There were two alterations in the provisional South Lacrose team, as originally selected for the trial match at Lord's on Saturday, between the South and the rest of South. A. J. Dodd and V. Gilbey were not able to play, so Orr and Glendinning came back into the places which they filled in the preceding week. There were also two changes in the opposing team, which tended to weaken it. That the South team should win was only natural. They did so by twelve goals to two, and on the whole played a fine game. The match itself was a most interesting one, despite the condition of the ground and weather. Play was fast, and the cross work of both sides was of a high order.

The annual racquets doubles match between the Oxford and Cambridge representatives took place on Monday afternoon, at the Queen's Club, West Kensington. As was generally anticipated, Cambridge, represented by Messrs. E. Barelein (Eton) and E. B. Noel (Winchester), beat Oxford, represented by Messrs. L. F. Andrews (Harrow) and Ivor De la Rue (Eton), by four games to two (15—13, 10—15, 15—9, 15—6, 9—15, and 15—6). In the first game Barelein made a grand sequence of ten aces, but in the second the Oxonians played better. Noel at the third meeting put on ten aces in succession, while Barelein played very strongly in the fourth. The fifth and sixth were, however, keenly contested, hands being small; but the Cantabs thoroughly deserved their win.

Otter hunting begins in earnest this month, but—perhaps because of the scarcity of otters the trapping and shooting of which are said to be still encouraged by anglers—the sport does not appear to grow in popularity. Last year there were seventeen regularly-constituted packs of otter hounds. This season the list numbers only sixteen, of which nine have their headquarters in England, four in Wales, two in Ireland, and one in Scotland. The nearest to London are Lord Lilford's Newport Pagnell, Bucks, and Mr. Courtney-Tracy's at Bishops Waltham, Hants. The Kendal hounds in the North have been discontinued altogether, whilst the Norfolk park have been transferred to Leicestershire whece their new owner, Mr. Carnaby Forster inteads to hunt them himself and at his own expence.

STEAM VERSUS ELECTRICITY FOR RAILWAYS.

In comparing the relative advantages of steam and electricity for the working of main lines of railway, it must be admitted that for long journeys, the electrical methods do not at present show any advantage over steam. Higher speeds can more readily be obtained with electricity; indeed, there are proposals now under consideration in which speeds of 100 miles per hour are contemplated, and such are quite feasible; but it is doubtful whether it would pay to provide long distance services of this kind in the British Islands. Special fares would have to be charged, and since most of our longest runs can now be made during the night by sleeping car, there would be no special advantage to business men in the adoption of higher speeds for these journeys. Where, however, it is a question of a line not more than about 100 miles long, the advantages of electrically working would be considerable. In the first place, the service would be more frequent, since whilst with steam it is best to concentrate the traffic into a few heavy trains, the reverse is the case with electricity. A more regular schedule would also result, and the time spent on the journey might be diminished without any increase in the maximum speed of the train. Thus, to sum up, on long journeys where the times of departure and arrival of the principal trains are fixed by the habits of the population, the advantage of electricity seems small, but on journeys of two hours or less it will probably pay to displace steam, and the matter is now being very seriously considered by certain of the railway companies. The capital expenditure involved is, however, considerable, and can be readily estimated. The working costs are, however, more doubtful. Mr. Langdon has estimated for the section of Midland line 50 miles out from St. Pancras, that the cost, if worked electrically, would average 7d. per train mile and that another 1d. would pay interest on the capital expenditure. The actual cost of working the line with steam locomotives is 9d. It has, however, to be remembered that Mr. Langdon based his estimates on the present arrangement of traffic; whilst if this is modified so as to suit better electrical methods, very much b tter results can be obtained. The daily run of an electric motor would be much greater than that of a steam locomotive; since, whilst the latter average but 51 miles, electric locomotives could average 300 miles per day. With steam much time is spent in cleaning and making ready engines, about three-quarters of an hour being needed for this at each end of a run. No such loss of time would be requisite with electric motors. Further, by distribusing the motors over a train the motive power could be accurately adjusted to the work to be done. The wear of rails would also be diminished by this distribution of weights, and as almost the whole weight of the train might be available for adhesion, there would be less slipping on greasy rails. Again, much greater power would be available for gaining up speed, or for ascending grades than is possible with steam. There would also be a saving in repairs and renewals, according to Mr. Langdon, in the ratio of 20d. for electricity and 2,341d. for steam.—'Engineering.'

There will shortly be a vacancy in the Bengal Legislative Council consequent on the departare for England of Mr. J. G. Apcar, who represents the Municipality in the Council. An election, in public meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, to fill the vacancy will take place in June next, and in all probability Mr. J. Braunfeld, Barrister, who is a candidate for the seat, will be elected. Mr. Brannfeld has for years past done yeoman service to the town as a member of the Corporation, and his election would give satisfaction to a large body of ratepayers.

"Hair Preserved and Beautified" by using the only reliable preparation, Rowland's Macassar Oil, which restores the hair, promotes the growth and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use Rowland's Golden Macassar Oil which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

ATTENDANCE OF COUNCILLORS.

On the motion of Mr. Hajt Yoosaf Haji Ismail the Corporation recorded a return, showing attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and of other Committees, sub-Committees and the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March, 1901.

ADDRESS TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the letter from the acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, stating for the information of the Corporation that the address of condolence enclosed in a silver casket will be transmitted to the proper quarter, was recorded.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, sent to the President, was considered:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter, dated the 12th September last, relative to the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases' Act. With that letter are enclosed copies of the Reports made to the Corporation by two Committees appointed by them (1) to report on a proposal to advance loans to such poor house-owners as are required under the Epidemic Diseases Act to make improvements in their insanitary houses, and (2) to draw up a representation to Government on the subject of the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases' Act. Government are not, however, informed of the opinion of the Corporation on the proposals made by these Committees, but an inquiry is made as to whether the time has not now come especially in view of the resolution of the Government of India on the Report of the Plague Commission, to reconsider and modify the policy hitherto followed in respect to the improvement of insanitary houses in the City. I am to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the question put must be answered in the negative. There is nothing in the resolution of the Government of India which affects the subject of improving insanitary houses. That resolution deals with measures for the suppression of existing plague. The structural improvement of insanitary houses is a measure rather of prevention than of suppression, and if conducted properly can scarcely be carried too far. In existing circumstances, it cannot in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be relaxed unless the attempts to keep the City permanently free of plague is abandoned. I am further to remark that in the absence of any satisfactory building by-laws rules under the Epidemic Diseases' Act appear to be the only means of ensuring the observance of sanitary principles in house construction. As regards the proposal made by the Committee appointed by the Corporation Resolution No. 11,164, dated the 22nd January 1900, to the effect that Government should empower the Municipal Commissioner to carry out improvements and to recover the cost from the owner, I am to state that Government are prepared to direct that expenses incurred by the Municipal Commissioner in giving effect to the sanitary alterations of houses under the Epidemic Diseases' Act shall be defrayed in the same manner as Improvement expenses under Section 495 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and will issue orders accordingly on receipt of definite proposals to that effect from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the letter of Government be recorded. He said that he would have liked to see one of those gentlemen, who used to say that people had to put up with great hardships on account of the Epidemic Diseases' Act, take up the matter. The Corporation sent representations to the Government from time to time with regard to the working of the Epidemic Diseases' Act, and especially with regard to the improvement of houses. Various suggestions were made to the Government with regard to the rules adopted for the improvement of houses. But the Government now said that it was impossible to accept the suggestions.

Mr Kaji Kabirudin seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that not much good had resulted out of the measures taken to improve insanitary houses. They had several instances of houses in which no plague cases had occurred before making improvements in them, while after the improvements in them several plague cases were detected.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that it was a pity that Government did not see its way to comply with the wishes or suggestions of the Corporation. It was an admitted fact even by the executive officers that though many lacs of rupees had been spent for the suppression of plague, no good whatever was effected by incurring so much expense. The Commissioner was asked by the Government to carry out a certain policy with regard to the plague. It could not at present be decided by the Corporation whether it was competent for the Commissioner to carry out that policy. But as Government had turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the people, there was now only one alternative left to them. As Mr. Mehta had suggested previously, they should take a test case to the Court. Mr. (Mehta: Hear, hear). That was the last remedy left open to the people, who were distressed and who found that no heed was paid to their appeals. He wanted to draw the attention of the Corporation to a certain thing. They sent the representation about the matter to the Government in August last. Now the date of the resolution was 29th of March, when the Government had left Bombay. That showed that Government resolutions were sometimes drawn up even by a single official. The speaker regretted to find that the appeal by the Corporation had not been met by the Government in that spirit in which it was expected it would have been met. The inspection of houses was not mentioned in the body of the Act but was simply a creation of the Government of Bombay. House inspection was not a part and parcel of the Act. They wished that Government had sent a more sympathetic resolution.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that the measures adopted in respect to the suppression of the plague entailed much hardship on the people.

Mr. Jaffar Rahimtulla said that the Government seemed to base their whole case on the absence of satisfactory building bye-laws under the Municipal act. It was necessary that the building bye-laws should be such as to meet the circumstances of the City and the Committee appointed to consider these bye-laws should be asked to expedite their report. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the report asked for by Corporation resolution 4,882 of the 24th August 1899.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail in seconding the amendment said the house improvement rules had not proved effective as plague had occurred frequently and virulently in houses that had been improved under the rules. They were coercing people without any real benefit.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed did not see that any useful purpose would be served by the amendment. The better course would be to record the letter and that it be sent to a new committee which he heard Dr. Dinsha was going to propose.

Dr. Dinsha Master proposed that the matter be referred to a committee to be composed of gentlemen whom he named.

Mr. Lund who was one of those whose names were proposed for the Committee asked that his name should be withdrawn. He was so distinctly in favour in the interests of the City, of what Government said that he would rather be an incumbrance than an assistance to the Committee.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee seconded Dr. Dinshaw's motion.

Dr. Sukia supported the motion. Referring to the improvements of houses he said that in certain cases plague had appeared after the so-called improvements where there had not previously been plague. The present building by-laws were stringent enough and if they made them more stringent they would not improve the health of the City unless they improved the drainage, the quality of the water supply and by proper supervision prevented the adulteration of food.

Mr. Jafferbhai withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Mehta in replying on the debate said that even Mr. Lund would see that the way Government now dealt with the matter raised a very serious question indeed. He had been consistent in urging that they should go on with the improvement of houses under the Epidemic Diseases' Act. He was in favour of it as a measure in the present critical condition of the City for the purpose of meeting temporarily the ravages of plague. But Government now told them that "the structural improvement of insanitary houses is a measure rather of prevention than of suppression and if conducted properly can scarcely be carried too far." Did members realise what that meant? It meant that they must have another Improvement Trust running side by side with the City. The Improvement Trust which had been brought into existence at such an enormous expenditure, Government brought in the Improvement Trust Act for the purpose of permanently improving the City so that there might afterwards be no trace of plague. The provisions of that Act were to a certain for the purpose of not placing all the burden of improvement upon individual house owners. It was only fair that if the City is to be permanently improved the burden should not be cast simply upon individual house owners, but upon the whole community. But Government now say that the permanent structural improvement at the expense of the house owners could not be carried too far. The whole city might be improved in that way. For the purpose of preventing disease within the City structural improvements in every house will have to be carried out. If the suggestion of the Government were carried out by the Plague Commissioner they would have placed upon them a horrible machinery for the purpose of dealing with every house in the City. That could not be tolerated.

Mr. Lund: It is only insanitary houses, I take it.

Mr. Mehta: Insanitary quarters are to be improved by the improvement Trust and only insanitary quarters.

Mr. Lund: The Improvement Trust can't improve the whole of the City, but can only run a road here and there.

Mr. Mehta: I beg Mr. Lund's pardon. The Improvement Trust Act deals with the improvement of insanitary areas in every part of the City. If he understands that improvement to mean simply running streets he is very much mistaken. There were two ways of improvement under the Act, there were improvement schemes and street schemes. The street scheme took up whole areas and included the razing of houses and houses would be improved under the Act. But side by side with that Government wanted that each house be taken up under the orders of the plague Commissioner for the purpose of structural improvements. If that was to be the idea of the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases' Act it was a very serious matter for the house owners of the City. If that were necessary, then he said that a system under which houses would be properly selected should be introduced. The matter must not be left to the discretion of an individual officer going into a house and saying that it needs structural improvements.

Mr. Lund: I don't conceive that Government intend that.

Mr. McDonald. It is the structural improvement of insanitary houses that cannot be carried too far. Insanitary houses not areas.

Mr. Lund: Not every house.

Mr. Mehta: Who is to determine whether a house is sanitary or insanitary?

Mr. MacDonald: Our officers.

Mr. Mehta: Exactly. That means simply that an Inspector goes and says "This house is insanitary." The Executive Engineer may or may not go to see it. And because one individual, a Sanitary Inspector, by no means an expert, says that a house is insanitary then it has to be altered structurally. That means that for every little thing which may be somewhat insanitary expenditure to the extent of half the value of the house may be required for structural improvements.

In reply to Mr. McDonald, Mr. Mehta said that at present under the Epidemic Disease, Act they were only dealing with the worst cases among insanitary houses. If the improvement was to be done on a large scale it must be done by the Improvement Trust at the expense of the whole City. It would be ruinous to individual house owners to require them to improve houses in that way because a Sanitary Officer or the Municipal Commissioner thinks that houses are insanitary. He had realised that the Sanitary Inspectors did go about finding that a wall should be this or a partition should be there and giving orders for structural alterations. Huts and hovels might be dealt with in that way and even to a certain extent "pukka" built structures, but if they were going to have their work running parallel with that of the Improvement Trust it would be ruinous to house owners in the City.

Mr. MacDonald: I quite agree with you in that.

Mr Mehta then withdrew his original motion to simply record the Commissioner's letters and Dr. Dinsha's motion referring the matter to a Committee was adopted.

GIFT OF A HOSPITAL.

OFFER FROM SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

The Commissioner submitted an offer from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, to give to the Corporation land belonging to him at Parel Road, admeasuring about 31,200 square yards, which at present forms part of the site of the Maratha Hospital, together with a cash donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection and maintenance by the Corporation of a permanent Epidemic Diseases' Hospital.

Mr. Mehta said that at present they had the Arthur Road Hospital built on a piece of ground belonging to the Corporation, and they had erected a permanent structure at a considerable cost on it. It was right that they should consider whether the piece of land, offerred by Sir Dinshaw, was preferable to the one on which the Arthur Road Hospital was situated. There were several conditions in Sir Dinshaw's letter, but there was one which was puzzling. While it appeared that Sir Dinshaw offerred the plot of ground for an Epidemic Diseases' Hospital, there were words in his letter, which gave the idea that this hospital should also be a general hospital. The question of a general hospital was several times considered by the Corporation and the Government and it had decided that general and epidemic hospitals should not run together. In the European General Hospital there were wards for treating dangerous diseases in the compound of the hospital. The Government allowed them simply for lack of funds. The Corporation was not responsible for a general hospital. The burden of liability for general medical relief rested with the Government who had admitted their liability with regard to this matter. The Government of India had also stated that the distribution of medical relief by Government brought the latter nearer to the people than any other thing. Again referring to the offer by Sir. Dinshaw Mr. Mehta observed that the municipal Commissioner had a conversation with Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, who was acting on behalf of Sir Dinshaw. The Commissioner was then given to understand that the words "general hospital" had crept into Sir Dinshaw's letter by mistake. But from past experience the Corporation would take care that nothing remained in doubt. The best course would be to appoint a committee for reporting upon this matter and the speaker moved a resolution to that effect.

Sir Bhalchandra, in seconding the motion, said that the arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta were worth considering. From the scientific point of view it was not advisable to have Epidemic Diseases' and General hospitals in one place.

Mr. K. N. Wadia was of opinion that there was no reason to appoint a committee on this matter. They had the Arthur Road hospital, and it was not found necessary to have another, if they wanted to perpetuate the name of Sir Dinshaw they might accept his offer. But it was not a very good reason to do so. One of the conditions with regard to the newly proposed hospital was that there should be a special ward for the Parsi community. The Corporation should not accept such a condition as this. Moreover, they should have to spend money for the maintenance of the hospital. If the Corporation had money to spend they should employ more scavengers. It would be a better thing than the new hospital.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Dinshaw Petit said first of all he wished it to be understood that he was not speaking as the grandson of Sir Dinshaw Petit, but as a member of the Corporation. The words "ordinary diseases" had crept in Sir Dinshaw's letter by an oversight. He further added that the question of a special ward for the Parsi community was a point which might be discussed by the committee to be appointed.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji remarked that there was no necessity to appoint a committee on this subject. The Arthur Road Hospital had so far worked well, and no good purpose would be served by accepting the offer of Sir Dinshaw. The speaker moved as an amendment, "that the Corporation very much regret that in view of the heavy demand on the funds of the Municipality and in view of the existence of the Arthur Road Hospital they are not able to accept the very generous offer made by Sir Dinshaw Petit."

Dr. Cowasji Dadachanji seconded the amendment and observed it was not shown that the Arthur Road Hospital was useless.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was surprised to hear that there was no necessity of another hospital in Bombay. They knew very well that only a short time back additional accommodation was recommended in the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital for various kinds of diseases. That was a proof to show that the city was in need of another hospital.

Mr. Kabraji wished to have Sir Dinshaw's offer discussed by the committee in all its bearings. He liked to suggest that Mr. Mehta should add to his proposition that the committee should send in their report within a month. The speaker alluded to the proposed J. N. Petit Hall, and observed that delay was always dangerous in such matters.

Mr. Mehta declined to accept the suggestion of Mr. Kabraji and stated that he had more confidence in the good sense of the Committee than Mr. Kabraji had. The report would be sent by the Committee without any undue delay. Referring to the speakers who opposed his motion, Mr. Mehta said that if they had read the letter of the Commissioner on the subject, they would have seen that there were reasons advanced for considering this matter at any rate. Mr. Mehta stated that his proposition dealt with the matter in a proper, common-sense manner. He persisted in laying it before the Corporation, and was sure that the common sense of the Board would accept it with a very few dissentients, if any, at all.

On a division Dr. Jehangir's amendment was defeated, while Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried by a majority.

A GARDEN NEAR TANK STREET.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the question of the convertion of Municipal land at Tank Street into a garden for recreation purposes reported that a garden should be constructed on it.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin moved that the report be adopted and the Commissioner be requested to take steps for giving effect to the recommendation of the committee, and Khan Bahadur Hakim Dayam be informed that his offer to lay out a garden is accepted with thanks.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that the Corporation should heartily welcome and encourage liberal minded citizens like Mr. Dayam to come forward with such munificent offers.

The proposition was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES.

The Committee appointed to consider and report as to what steps should be taken in the matter of the construction of railway overbridges at Waree Bunder and other places, reported that they were of opinion that a representation should be made to Government to urge the early construction of the overbridges. The Committee accordingly submitted for the approval of the Corporation a draft representation.

Mr. Mehta, in moving the adoption of the report, stated it was time that Government should take some steps with regard to at least some of the overbridges. The serious attention of the Government ought to be invited to this question.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the motion and it was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

IMPORT DUTIES ON PORTUGUESE PRODUCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to forward to you for the favor of publication, copies of a letter received by me from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, and of my fresh appeal, now forwarded, as requested, through the Government of Goa.—Yours, etc.,

MICHAEL R. DEQUADROS,

Bombay 20th April, 1901.

Copies.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Calcutta, 25th March 1901.

To Mr. Michael R. DeQuadros, Kt. C. St. G., Esquerry to H.M. the King of Portugal, Mazagon, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letter, dated the 15th February last, to the address of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, in which you ask that the Government of India may be moved to abolish the Import duties on articles imported from Portuguese India. Your letter has been shown to the Viceroy, as you desired, and it is with His Excellency's concurrence that Sir Edward Law desires me to inform you that your proposal will receive the fullest consideration from the Government of India, provided it is submitted through the Government of Goa.—Ihave, etc.,

(Sd). R. A. MANT,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bombay, 17th April, 1901.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honor to state for your information that on the 15th February last I had addressed a letter to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, Financial Member of the Viceregal Council, copy of which is herewith annexed, pointing out the disability from which producers in Portuguese India were suffering since the date of the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, by reason of the prohibition of their produce into British India, and requesting for his favourable consideration the expediency of removing that embargo, with the view of facilitating commercial exchange between British India and Portuguese India.

2. A reply to the letter referred to was kindly favoured by your department on the 25th March last, observing that the matter had been brought to the notice of H.E. the Viceroy, and that it would receive the fullest consideration from his Government, provided my appeal was submitted through the Government of Goa.

3. In obedience to the wish so expressed, I now beg to submit this fresh appeal through the channel indicated and embrace this opportunity to offer my heartfelt thanks to the Finance Member and the Viceroy for their kind reply and also for the promise held out that my appeal will receive, in due course, the fullest consideration at the hands of their Government.

4. The principal cause of grievances of the traders in Portuguese India is the re-imposition of the import duties on salt, country spirits and other articles, the manufacture and produce of Goa, Damaun and Diu, since the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. As the Government are fully aware that treaty was made out with the most excellent object of establishing more cordial relations between England and Portugal, and to extend the commerce of both nations in British India; and "to substitute for the privileges accorded to the Portuguese Commerce at Surat, a system more in harmony with the fiscal interests of Portuguese India and those of British India." The result was a Customs Union which, while it lasted, proved of the greatest benefit to both the Governments.

5. It is a matter of great regret, for the Commerce of both that the Customs Union came to an end with the expiration of the Treaty, and both the produces in Portuguese India and the consumer in British India lose the advantage mutually accruing to them by that economic arrangement. My humble prayer, therefore, is that the produce of Portuguese India may be replaced on the same favourable footing as before, on behalf of myself and many others, who are subjects of both Governments and who are conscious of the benefits conferred by both. I ask for no special favour. I only appeal to the Government of India that merchants, traders and manufacturers in Portuguese India may be placed on the same footing as those of the neighbouring native States. I request that such goods as are now imported free of duty from those States may be also allowed to be imported free from Portuguese India. Similarly those which are subject to duty may be imported with like duty.

6. There is a peculiar obstacle in reference to the export of salt from Goa, which you will permit me to describe. There is no complaint as to the duty chargeable on that commodity. But, it is considered a great hardship that the merchants dealing in salt should be restained from importing into Bombay, except by boats or vessels having a tonnage exceeding 300. This acts as a hardship on them for the simple reason that the exporters are mostly proprietors of salt pans. The production of each is small and they are not, therefore, able to fill a boat of 300 tons. I fully admit that the embargo is laid with the view of preventing smuggling. But I may venture to suggest that the Government of India might very easily check that smuggling and with the greatest effect. By allowing the Portuguese Government to collect the duty on salt at the port of embarkation or authorising the British Custom Officer at Castle Rock to do the same, smuggling could be easily put an end to. The advantages of so simple an arraogement will be obvious. On the one hand, the British India Government will be protected against the slightest loss of revenue; on the other hand, each Portuguese trader or manufacturer will be allowed to sell his manufactured product in Bombay without further let or hindrance. The Customs authorities in Bombay have only to allow boats, small or large, without any restriction as to tonnage, to enter the port on first satisfying themselves as to the certificate of the duty paid on the salt. The method of collection of the duty and the payment thereof is a matter of detail, which may be best left to be satisfactorily agreed upon by the two Governments.

7. Again, spirits manufactured in Portuguese India may be located similarly. All illicit traffic, all attempts at defrauding the British Government of its legitimate revenue, would thereby be put an effectual stop to. At present, the poor distillers of spirit from cocoanut, cashew and so forth are great sufferers. In my humble opinion, such an arrangement would not benefit them but the consumer in British India. Competition is the soul of trade everywhere. And if in open and fair competition, other things being equal, Portugese products and manufacturers can hold their own against others, the ultimate consumer is decidedly benefited; such an arrangement can in no way militate against the sound lessons of Political economy, and, therefore, cannot be objectionable in practice. On the other hand, I take it, that it is the declared policy of so liberal and progressive a Government as British India, to stimulate commercial relation between friendly powers. And among all friendly powers, I will venture to say none has a better claim for a generous policy from Great Britain than Portugal, which for hundreds of years has been in terms of amity with that country.

8. Earnestly trusting that this humble, but most reasonable prayer, will receive at the hands of the Government of India the fullest and the most favourable consideration.—I have, etc.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

WORK AT THE RAND MINES.

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines has issued a circular stating that Lord Kitchener has granted permission for three companies, gradually increasing to seven, to re-start 50 stamps each, on condition that the miners receive a maximum of five shillings a day with rations. This condition places them on the same footing as the Irregular troopers, and is intended to prevent discontent among the latter. The remainder of the miners' ordinary pay is to be deposited in a fund for the benefit of the widows and families of the Randites who have been killed during the war, so that the companies will not reap any advantage in consequence of the reduced wage. The circular declares that if work is to be restarted, it is imperative for the miners to accept the position, but that the usual rate of wages will be re-adopted as soon as possible. The sooner the mines re-start the sooner this will be done. The enlistment of all miners in the Rand Rifles is compulsory.

An Austrian in Johannesburg, presumably the former Commander of the Mines Guard, writes to the "Fremdenblatt" that, from the date of the declaration of war until the British occupation, 500,130 ounces of gold were extracted from twelve of the mines. An ounce being worth about £3 18s., this would represent an aggregate value of £1,950,507 sterling. All this the Transvaal Government appropriated without giving so much as a receipt. Several of these mines were worked by the Government and the rest by the companies, which barely got back their working expenses.

We hear from Bangalore that when Colonel D. Robertson proceeds on leave next month Mr. J. A. Crawford, Commissioner of Berar, will probably act as Resident in Mysore

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A H Gayer are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of Burma, with effect from the 1st March 1901.

Mr H Jowers has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd Dec.

The services of Lieut K Wigram, 1st Batt 2nd Gurkha Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr E H Man, CIE, Depy Supt, Port Blair, is, with effect from the 7th April 1901, granted privilege leave for twenty-four days with furlough out of India for four months and twelve days in continuation.

Capt D G Peart, I S C, Cant Magiste, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with leave for three hundred and forty-four days out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps in continuation.

The Hon'ble Mr Beheri Lal Gupta, I C S Supt and Remembrancer of Legali Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 10th April.

Mr F B Taylor, I C S took his seat as an Offig Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 10th April 1901.

The Rev H T Ottley, Chaplain of St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, is appointed Chaplain of Shillong, with effect from the 1st April or from the date on which he takes over charge of his duties at Shillong.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of St Xavier's College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the Standard of the B Sc Examination with effect from the 1st June.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr C H Haldane, Extra-Asst Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is transferred from Berar to Burma in the interests of the public service.

Mr Ed J Butler, M B, who has been selected by H M's Secy of State for India to fill the appointment of Cryptogamic Botanist to the Govt of India assumed charge of his duties, with effect from the 17th March.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Count Annibale Raybaudi-Massigba as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The following sub pro tempore appointments are made, with effect from the 14th Novr. 1900:—Mr J C Geskin, Extra Assit to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to be Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Assit Political Agent at Bhatein, and Mr J F Sequeira, Uncovenanted Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to be Extra Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Capt J Talbot, S C 7th Bom Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt W J Peyton, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Barr having been appointed a Prooationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dep is attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, with effect from the 2nd of April 1901.

The following revisions of officers of the Account Dep during the month of Feb 1901 are notified:—With effect from the 8th of Feb—Mr R C Chapman to officiate in class II, Mr A J Anthony to revert to class III, Messrs M A N A Hydari and K L Datta to revert to class IV, Mr J C Mitra to revert to class V, and Mr H Bhimasena Rau to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 11th of Feb—Mr C J W Worgan to revert to class V, and Mr C Hart to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List. With effect frm the 24th of Feb—Mr P G Jacob to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Dep Accountant Gen, Bombay, is, with effect from the 8th of April 1901, granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with furlough for twenty-one months in continuation.

Mr K B Wagle is posted as Dep Accountant Gen, Bombay with effect from the same date.

Mr J G E Branson, Accountant Gen Bengal, is, with effect from the 5th April 1901, granted privilege leave for thirteen days with furlough for one year and seven months in continuation.

Mr F G H Anderson, I C S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant Gen. Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr Branson, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J. P. C., Neville I Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Madras Command, and officiating Deputy Adjutant General of that Command to be confirmed in the latter appointment with the temporary rank of Brigade General vice Brigadier Genl G. Henry, appointed Qr-mr Genl-in India Dated 1st April 1901.

Lieut H C M N James in S C 5th Regt of Madras Infy to be Depy Asstt Comsy General and 2nd class on probation with effect from the 9th jany 1901.

With the approval of the Secry of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Capt H McConaghey, 7th Regt of Bengal Lancers, and Capt G B H Rice' 1st Battn, Royal Irish (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Col C H Joubert, M B., I M S, is granted the temporary rank of Surg Gen, with effect from 4th April 1901, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Comand, vice Surg Gen L D Spencer, M D., C B., in Me S, appointed to officiate as Director Genl. I M S and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Capt W L J Carey, R A offg Ordnance officer, 4th class, to be confirmed in that class, with effect from the 30th July 1900 to fill an existing vacancy.

Col Bgdr Gen G Henry, R En continuons Indian Service Dep Ad Gen, Head Quarters, Madras Command, and temporarily Qr-mr Gen in India, to be confirmed in the latter appointment with the temperary rank of Major-Gen, vice Major Genl Sir Baschi, K C B., A D C, appointed to the command of a first class district dated 1st April 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject H M's approval:—Second-Lieut to be Lieut.—W M Macleod, 19th March.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Beogal Establishment.—Majors to be Lieut Colonels.—F D C Hawkins, J A Cunningham, M D, A Silcock, M D, P Mullane, M D, W Rodger, and J W Richardson—Dated 2nd April.

Madras Establishment.—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—T L Patch, M B, C Adams, M B, F R C S I, J K Kanga and A J O'Bara—Dated 2nd April.

Bombay Establishment.—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—A Milne, M C, R J Baker, M D, W A Crokery, and S T Avetoom, dated 2nd April.

Bengal Establishment.—Captains to be Majors.—F R Ozzard, A R S Anderson, M B, J T Calvert, M B, E Jennings, and A W Bindley, dated 30th March.

Bombay Establishment.—Captains to the Majors.—W S P Bicketts, M B, C M Moore, M D, G W Jenney, M B, and C T Hudson Dated 20th March.

RETIREMENTS.

Capt H B Luard, M B I, to Mel Se (Bengal), is transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary halfpay, with effect from the 15th March 1901, subject to H My's approval.

Capt Ch E H Erskine In S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March 1901, subject to H My's approval.

PLAGUE VACCINE.

Statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday—, 19th April 1901:—

Date	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
13th April...	Bombay Presidency: Mora (Kolaba District), Supervisor, Mora Distileries	80
15th April...	Bengal Presidency: Hazaribagh, The Civil Surgeon	24
17th April...	Ghazipur: The Civil Surgeon	484
15th April...	Bihar Province: Gaya, The Civil Surgeon	10,027
15th April..	Punjab: Curudaspur and Sialkot District, The Plague Medical Officer	2,001
16th April..	Delhi: The Civil Surgeon	48
16th & 17th April...	North Western Province: Allahabad.. The Civil Surgeon	1,004
16th April...	The Medical Store Keeper, E. I. Railway	300
17th April...	Agra: E H. Hankin, Esqr., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist	180
18th April...	Naini Tal: The Civil Surgeon

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Are the nepenthes, those curious flowers like flagon or German pipes, with their lids, carnivorous or not? They are, according to M. Clautrian in a Paper to the Royal Academy of Belgium. The cup varies in colour from green to dark red, but the upper part is usually paler than the lower. The upper is lined inside with a kind of waxy matter, and the lower part holds a liquid secreted by glands, which mark the interior. This is the digestive liquid and these glands also absorb the products of digestion. On the rim of the cup is a nectar secreted by other glands, and insects attracted by it fall into the digestive liquid, which dissolves their soft parts.

Is digestion owing to the liquid itself or to microbes in it, and does the plant use the digested matter? M. Clautrian has been studying these questions in Java—not in greenhouses, like his predecessors—and he finds that in young, closed cups the liquid is neutral, only becoming digestive in open cups. The digestion is due to diastase, not to parasites, and the cup is a carnivorous organ.

Professor Pinard and Dr. Varnier have made a number of researches at the Laboratory of Radiography at the Clinique Baudelocque, which lead to a new method of measuring the pelvis, and what they call "long distance radiography." They are able to take Rontgen photographs of the pelvis bones at a longer distance from the source of rays than usual. The process is described at length in "La Nature,"

Petroleum is difficult of transport in some new countries, for example the Congo or Colombia, and alcohol is being used instead for lighting or automobiles. Alcohol is easily manufactured in tropical countries, where the materials for cellulose abound; for instance, sugar cane, agaves, bananas, ramie, cacao, and coffee berry pulp. The "Egrot" distiller gives the required concentration of spirit. Perhaps the West Indies will profit by the new demand for alcohol as fuel.

Professor W. Prinz of Brussels, has made a decided advance in Selenography. By taking photographs of the same details on the lunar surface, for example, craters, in different months, he gets pictures from different angles owing to the "libration" or swing of the moon during the interval, and by combining them in the stereoscope, an effect of plastic relief is obtained. He uses positive plates on glass, and moderately illuminated before a special background. The method is given in the "Annuaire" of the Royal Observatory of Belgium for 1901.

Rontgen rays, we know, may have an ill effect on the skin, and loosen the hair; but it appears from Herren Geisel and Walkhoff, in the "Berichte," that the rays emitted by radium, and probably other substances which yield similar rays, are also unfavourable to the skin. A gramme of radium placed near the skin of the arm reddened it in two hours. Inflammation followed with loss of the skin. A similar action was observed on living leaves, as well as on glass, paper, and certain salts.

There is no doubt that sodium peroxide can be useful as a regenerator of the air in submarine boats making a long voyage under water possible without need of fresh air, but, according to M. Jaubert, it has many disadvantages, and he expects to announce a better material shortly.

Professor Loeb has been able to develop artificially the eggs of the chaetopterus, an annelid or worm, into freely swimming larvæ by placing them in solutions which cause them to lose water.

Dr. Talamon, a physician of the Bichat Hospital, Paris, has announced the successful treatment of pneumonia by injecting antidiphtheric serum.

It is a common opinion that flowers grown in the dark preserve their colours, but according to M. Beulaygue, of Algiers, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, it is not so correct. The colours are enfeebled, and in some species decoloration is complete.

Herr J. Moller, by the use of the pocket spectroscope, finds that coloured glass bottles for drugs or chemicals have a preservative value in proportion as they absorb blue and violet light from the line F to H in the spectrum. Dark red glass is best, but costliest. Dark olive green of cheap bottles is satisfactory, dark brown-yellow is effective; but lighter shades of brown, green, or blue have little value.

Professor Pickering has made the following statement as to the flash of light seen on Mars. Early in December we received from the Lowell Observatory in Arizona a telegram that a shaft of light had been seen to project from Mars lasting 70 minutes. I wired these facts to Europe, and sent out neo-style copies through the country. The observer there is a careful man, and there is no doubt that the light existed. It was given as from a wellknown geographical point of Mars. That was all. Now the story has gone the world over. In Europe it is stated that I have been in communicacation with Mars and all sorts of exaggerations have sprung up. Whatever the light was we have no means of knowing. Whether it had intelligence or not no one can say. It is absolutely inexplicable.

The Naval Academy at Kiel, where German cadets are trained, is conducted on lines not unlike those of the Greenwich College. The pupils get their practical knowledge on traing ships, such as the late in Gneisenau, the Stosch, and Stein, vessels of about 2,800 tons, and the Dharlotte of 3,300 tons, which are provided with guns and torpedoes and have both engines and sails. The cadets are taught all the duties of the vessel. They go aloft first with the sub officers to set the men a good example; they are exercised in navigation from taking the sun to holding the rudder, in manœuvring, rowing, and so forth.

An ingenious automatic scale for weighing parcels and packets is being tried in the Paris General Post Office. It is the invention of M. de Janisch, and shows the postage for the parcel in Frace, or abroad.

In a recent number of the "Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift," Marcondes de Meura, a physician of San Paulo, Brazil, reports on the favourable results he has attained in the use of rattlesnake poison as a remedy for leprosy. Among the natives of Brazil the rattlesnake ("Crotalus durissimus") has long been esteemed highly as a remedy for various diseases of the skin, being usually eaten by the patient, the head alone excepted because of the poison glands it contains. How much this cure is affected by superstition cannot be ascertained easily; at all events, especial importance is given to the rattlesnake in the treatment of leprosy. It is stated that the leper who has been bitten by a rattlesnake and does not die from the bite is shielded for the rest of his life from the disease. Dr. de Moura" therefore, using every precaution, made a series of tests with snake poison carefully prepared and administered to lepers who were violently ill. The poison, obtained by expression from the glands, afforded the most favourable results. The doctor has administered the remedy to fifteen patients in all, to some internally, to others in the form of a subcutaneous spray; and it is his conviction that by careful and intelligent use of the poison of the rattlesnake leprosy can be cured. He is now striving to improve his mode of treatment. With much more reserve the distinguished pharmaceutist, Professor Lewin, expresses his opinion in a brief article in the same "Wochenschrift." He does not deny the possibility of the favourable effect of such treatment, but warns against exaggerated hopes. He recalls a case reported by Tschudi which shows that snake poison administered in large quantities kills lepers as easily as other men and women. A leprous patient . . . let himself be bitten by a snake, the 'Crotalus horridus,' because popular belief ascribed curative effects to the bite of this snake. Twenty four hours after he had been bitten the patient died in convulsions. Professor Lewin admits, however, that this case proves nothing against the possibility of a cure of leprosy by snake poison.

"The eggs of a scavenger hen are not fit to be eaten," says Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing in "Modern Medicine." "My attention was called to this a number of years ago. A lady said she could not eat our eggs. She wanted 'sunflower eggs.' I told her we had the best eggs in the country, but she wanted 'sunflower eggs.' I asked her what she meant by that, and she said that an old German at home fed his chickens on sunflower seeds, and that the eggs were remarkably sweet. Some of the eggs were sent for, and this was found to be true. Eggs do partake of the nature of the food which has been eaten. When chickens are fed on dead calves, dead hogs, or other dead animals, their eggs will partake of the strong, rank flavours that they have swallowed with their food."

THE PERFECTION OF NATURE AND ART.

Manufactured by a special process, securing high concentration of the nutritive, stimulating and refreshing properties of the finest Cocoa Beans,

Van Houten's Cocoa

is to-day in daily regular use in every country in the world. Try it, you will find it the most nourishing, digestible and delicious of all Cocoas, besides being

THE MOST ECONOMICAL IN USE.

LIPTONS TEAS,

JAMS & TART-FRUITS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES

received the Grand Prix.

DRINK and ENJOY

LIPTONS TEAS & COFFEES

LIPTONS WHISKIES

THE BEST IN INDIA.

LIPTONS Goods are obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,

BOMBAY.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.

A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.

BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,

118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'Norman & Stacey have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an Insurance upon his Life."

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

LONDON. Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suasively London" Terms from 9/6 per day.

Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE
Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL
In ordering please mention
The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ld
24 & 25 HART ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,

LACES, CORDS,

BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road, ONDON

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¾ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK & LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Poett.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM

Sticks Quickly and Permanently

Never Ferments or Moulds

No Stable is complete without

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

NOTICE.

THE Price of ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, IS NOW RAISED TO 1/- per Copy,

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS Rub In Elliman's

For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise

Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/

Prepared only by— ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

FER BRAVAIS

FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 190, Rue Lafayette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MODERN SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES
HAVE DECLARED
"ARDATH"
THE HEALTHIEST TOBACCO.

"ANALYTICAL and TECHNICAL LABORATORY,
41, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
I have made a full and careful analysis of the 'ARDATH' SMOKING MIXTURE, and find the same to be absolutely pure and free from all added scented matter.
(Signed) WALLACE G. HOKELLS, F.C.S.

Registered No. 188,999.

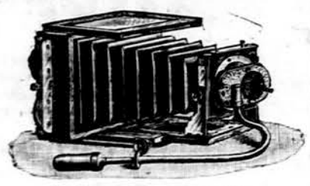
Dr. J. A. AUSTIN, West Norwood, S.E.: "After a long and fruitless quest for an ideal smoking mixture, I have at last alighted on the famous 'ARDATH,' which is perfectly free from the crudeness and asperities of inferior tobaccos, so injurious to the heart and nerves, and renders smoking a harmless luxury."

In Three Strengths—MILD, MEDIUM, & FULL.
PRICE per ½-lb. tin, 2Rs. 8As.; per ¼ lb. tin, 1R. 6As.
(Packed in air-tight tins, with patent tear-off cover.)

Sole Agent for Assam: THE ASSAM BANK & COMMERCIAL CO. LTD., DIBRUGARH.
" " Bombay: ARMY & NAVY STORES.
" " Burma: MESSRS. WATSON & SON, RANGOON.
Sole Manufacturers: La Casa de la Habana & "Ardath" Factory, 62, Leadenhall St., London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN KODAK & other Hand and Stand CAMERAS, LENSES, &c., &c.



EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR.

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Jezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a single case of failure.*

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and every where.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

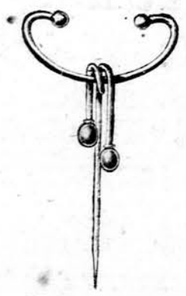
ENO'S INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL 'FRUIT' DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.
SALT.'

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent

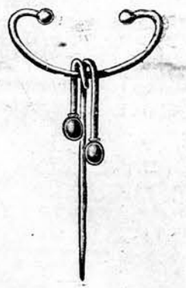
LATEST NOVELTY
THE "MAYFAIR" SCARF PIN
NEAT, TASTY, AND EFFECTIVE.


Plain Gold Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Rs. 17.

Most simple arrangement for instantly fixing a scarf. No tying of knot necessary. Keeps tie firmly round neck. No tie-clip needed. Very graceful in wear.

Plain Gold Rs. 15.


Pearl Set Rs. 25.

Plain Gold Rs. 15.

Pearl Set Rs. 20.

Pearl Set Rs. 23.

Plain Gold Rs. 19.

Gem Set From Rs. 30.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Pears' Annual,
1900.

Ready Nov. 26th.

A Picture Gallery for a Shilling!

This Year contains a STIRRING CHRISTMAS STORY by MAX PEMBERTON,
"Love the Harvester,"
With 22 Illustrations by Frank Dadd, R.I.

WITH THE ABOVE ARE
3 LARGE PRESENTATION PLATES
FIT FOR ANY DRAWING ROOM.

THE BRITISH LION By VASTAGH.
Size 28 inches x 19½ inches. Printed in Ten Colours

BEWARE! By J. B. BURGESS, R.A.
Size 23¾ inches x 1 inches. Printed in Thirteen Colours.

MAKING FRIENDS By YEEND KING, R.I.
Size 23¾ inches x 18 inches. Printed in Thirteen Colours

Printed in the best and most Artistic Style of the Chromo Lithographic Art. As the whole Edition is always sold within a few days of publication, *early application to the Booksellers is necessary* to secure a copy of this artistic and marvellous production.

Price ONE SHILLING.

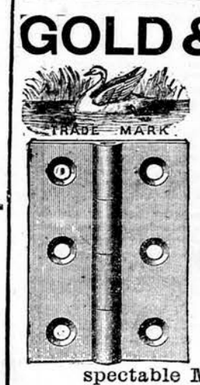
Sold by Booksellers and Newsagents all over the World

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in higher estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Liquid Exquisite Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

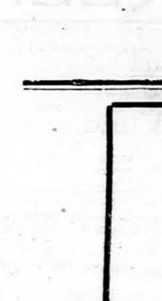
Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M." of the Abbey of Fecamp.

This is *par excellence* the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs for use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.

CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.

None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,
A. L GRAND AINE
BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE DEALERS.



AGENT IN BOMBAY:
EUGENE MEIFFRE,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS. WORKS: FECAMP.

SANTAL MIDY

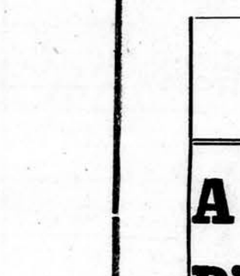
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Of all Chemists.



Lanoline'

Darling Brand.

This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *In collapsable tubes, Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.*

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap *Never Irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.*

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c
Obtainable from BETTON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all IRON-MONGERS and STORES in Indi
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for $8. post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wood Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co
Indian Star Co-operative Society
AHMEDABAD]

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Rue Rabera, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.